

KING



BUFFALO NEW YORK

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KING
SEWING MACHINES



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KING SEWING MACHINES



KING SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
BUFFALO, N. Y.

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INTRODUCTION

THE King Sewing Machine is designed for family use. Its action is remarkably simple, and with reasonable care it will do the family sewing for a lifetime, never getting out of order nor causing any trouble.

We have used in it only the best of materials. We have manufactured and assembled it with absolute mechanical accuracy, and we have produced the highest grade sewing machine made. Our guarantee accompanies it, completely securing the purchaser. In other words, our interest in it does not cease as soon as we have sold it; but we insure the purchaser that it will do all that we say for it, and we stand back of what we say.

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IT is the object of this book to provide every user of the King Sewing Machine with an ever-present instructor in the use of it.

First, we have made the book substantial and beautiful, so that every person who receives a copy of it will appreciate that it is worth keeping; then, we have filled it with valuable information stated in such a way that the most inexperienced person can, with a little study, become a skillful operator. We have made it unnecessary to depend on the instruction of a teacher, who says so many things in so short a time that most of them are forgotten. This book says all these things, and it is always at hand in case of need.

The illustrations are all photographs, and they are life size where a large view of detail is required. They are real and show exactly how the different parts of the machine and its many attachments work.

Every King Sewing Machine is thoroughly oiled and placed in perfect sewing condition before leaving the factory, so that when it reaches the purchaser it is ready for immediate use.

By following the instructions contained in this book, the machine will always give perfect satisfaction.

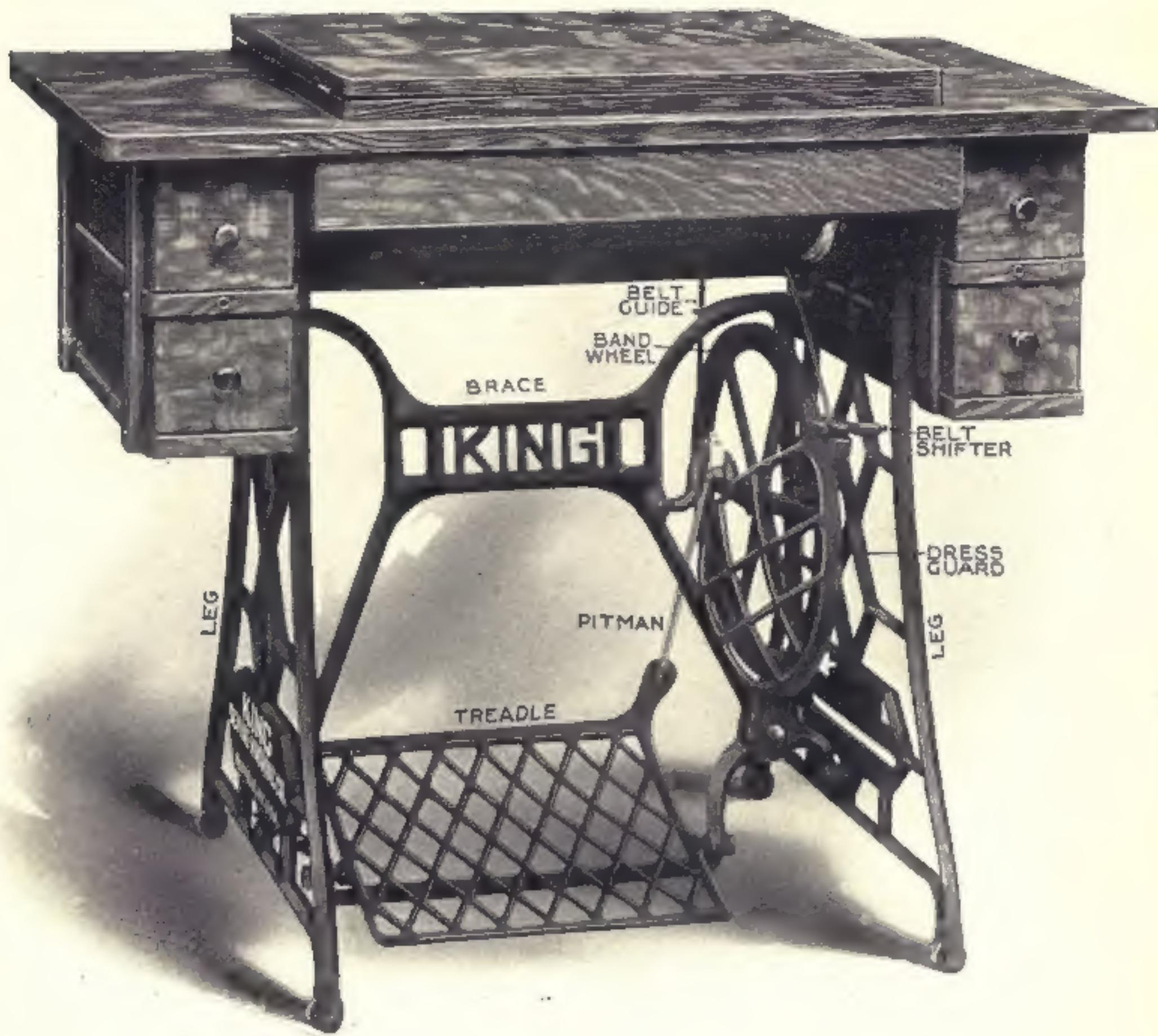


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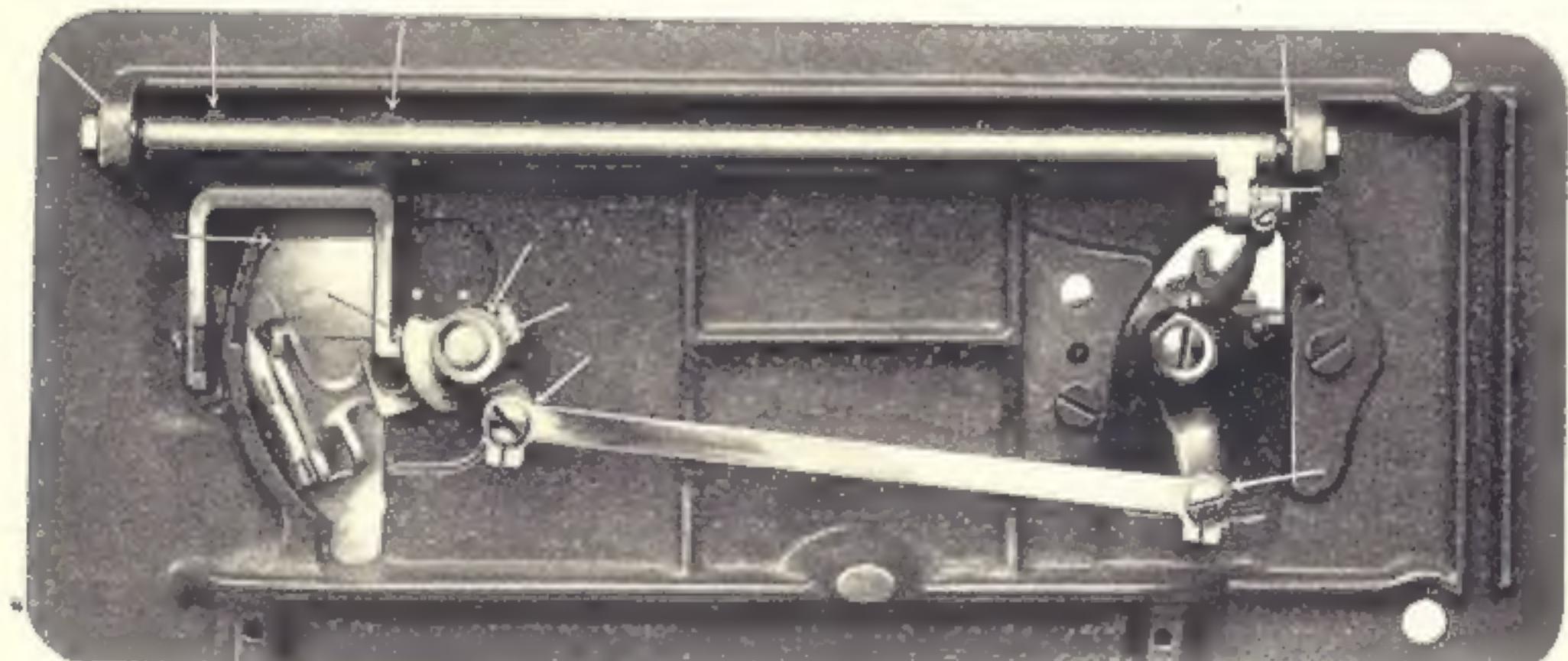
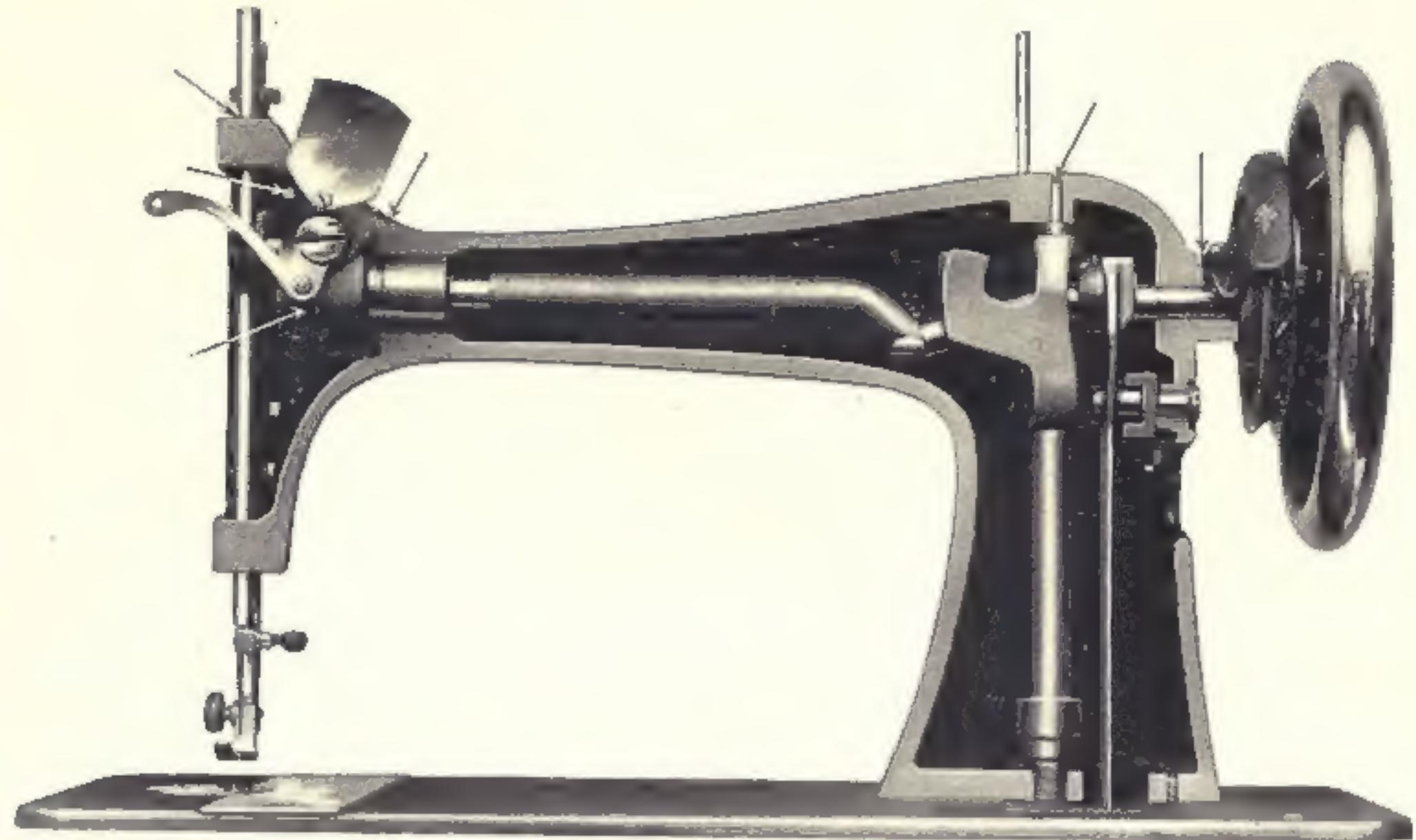
OILING

A SEWING machine, like every other piece of machinery, needs occasional oiling to insure easy running and to prevent unnecessary wear of the parts which bear upon each other.

If a machine is used continuously it should be oiled each day. With moderate use an occasional oiling is sufficient. The pictures on the following page show by arrows the points where oil should be applied. One drop of oil at each point is abundant. More than this serves to retard, rather than help



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the action of the machine. Oil-holes are provided in the arm of the machine for parts which cannot be directly reached. Oil is applied to the shuttle through the oil-hole under the front shuttle-slide.

The movable trade mark plate on the back



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of the arm, just below the spool-pin, and the plate in front, just above the tension, give access to the other parts.

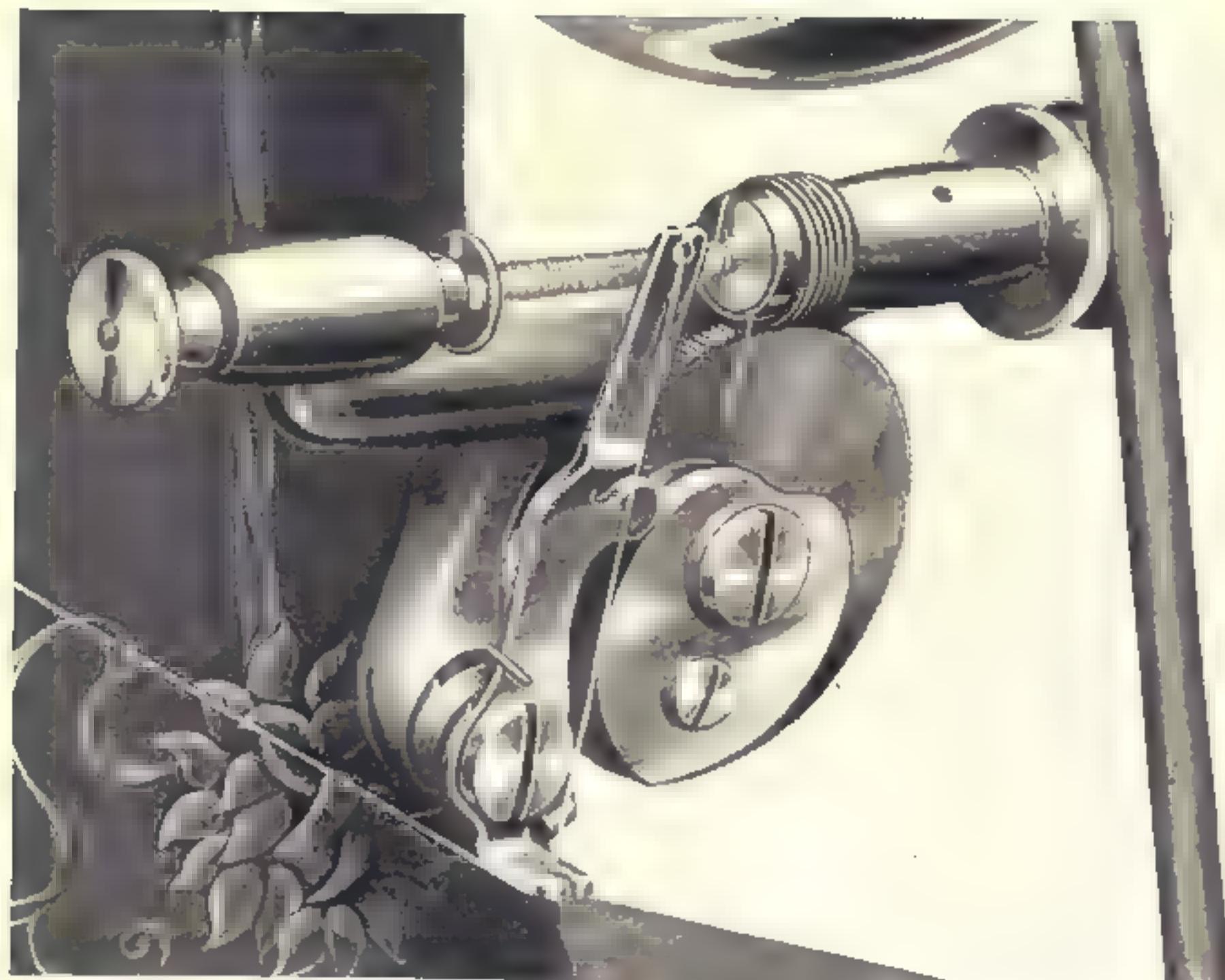
An occasional drop of oil at each end of the treadle, the pitman and the band-wheel shaft will keep the stand in proper condition.

When necessary to clean the machine, the face-plate may be removed.

RUNNING

A UNIFORM motion is necessary in ordinary sewing to secure the best results. Unless one is familiar with the sewing machine, it is best to learn first to run the machine in this way.

First, then, release the balance-wheel by turning toward the front of the machine, as far as it will go, the stop-motion screw on the outside of the balance-wheel. Then place the feet upon the treadle and start the band-wheel forward toward the front of the machine. This will cause the band-wheel and balance-wheel to revolve in the same direction. The machine must always be run in this way, and *never* backwards. Motion is imparted to the machine by pressing on the treadle, first with the heels and then with the toes. When this motion is mastered so that the machine runs evenly, turn the stop-motion back as far as it will go. This connects the balance-wheel with the arm-shaft, and operates all the sewing mechanism.



WINDING THE BOBBIN

WITHDRAW the front shuttle-slide. Place the hand on the balance-wheel and move it slowly forward until the shuttle is at the front end of its swing. Press with the left thumb on the point of the shuttle. This will raise the other end of it so that it may easily be removed from the machine by placing the left forefinger on the flat end.

The bobbin is inside the shuttle and must be filled with thread before sewing. To wind the bobbin, pull the bobbin-winder forward as far as it will go. In this position the grooved wheel at its right end will engage the belt. Place the bobbin in the bobbin-winder, as shown in the accompanying photograph, by holding the bobbin between the



thumb and forefinger of the left hand in a horizontal position and parallel with the arm of the machine. Place the point at the left end of the bobbin in the hole in the left arm of the bobbin-winder. Press it slightly to the left and place the right end of the bobbin in the cup on the right end of the bobbin-winder, at the same time putting the end of the thread between the bobbin and the cup, as shown in the illustration. Lead the thread through the upper thread-guide, thence through the lower thread-guide, thence from left to right through the eyelet in the upper forward corner of the face-plate, placing the spool on the spool-pin. Run the machine as previously instructed, and the bobbin will automatically be wound. When it is filled with thread, stop the machine, remove the bobbin from the bobbin-winder, push the bobbin-winder back into position and turn the stop-motion back as far as it will go.

INSERTING THE NEEDLE

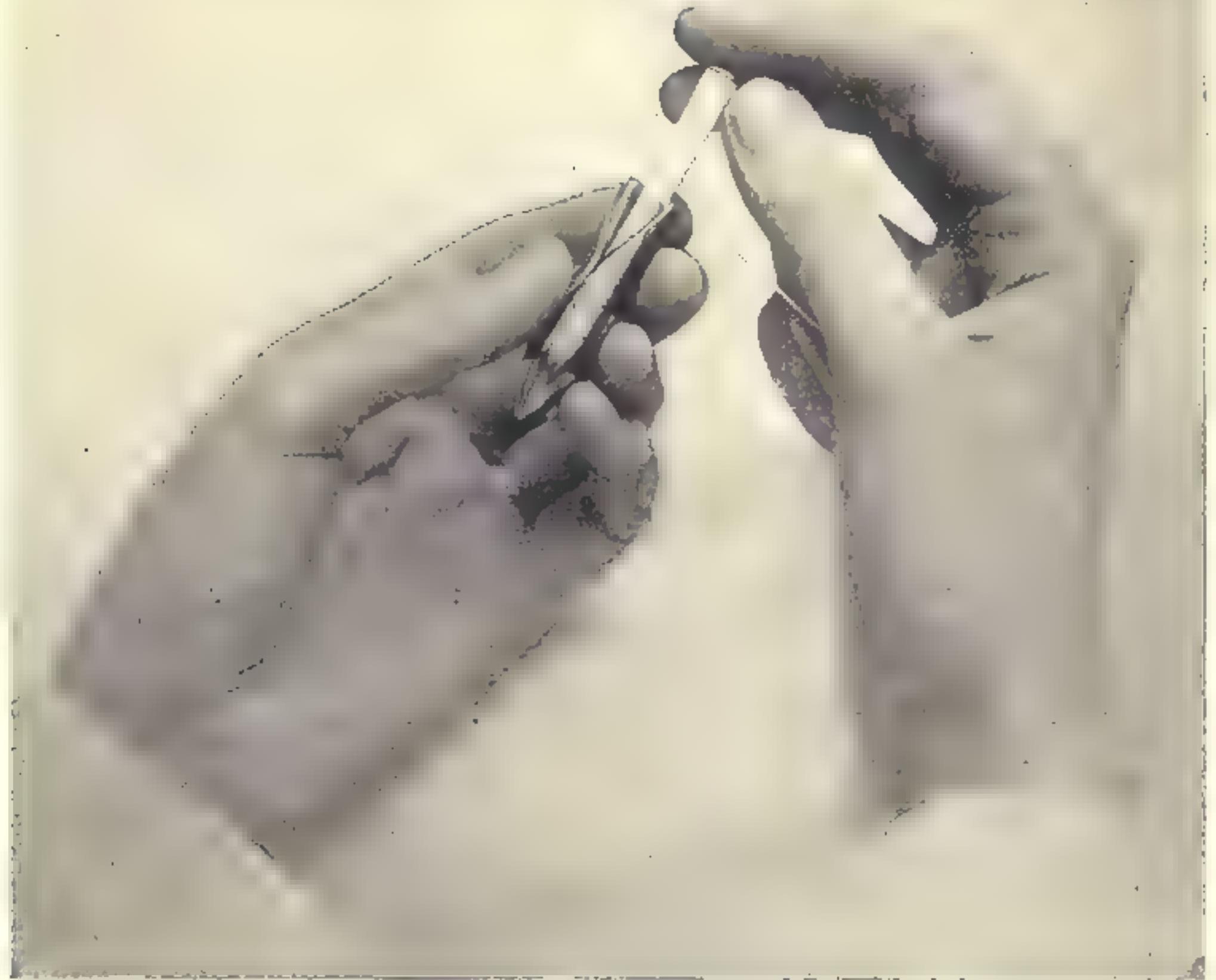
THE next step is to put the needle in its proper place. To do this, raise the needle-bar to its highest point. Hold the needle vertically with the left hand with the flat side of the shank toward the right. Insert the shank in the needle-clamp from the bottom, as far as it will go, and tighten the thumb-screw with the right hand. The needle should enter the needle-hole near the right edge of it, instead of in the center.



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THREADING THE SHUTTLE

HOLD the shuttle in the left hand, as shown in the illustration. Take the wound bobbin in the thumb and first two fingers of the right hand, hold the free end of the thread with the other fingers so that it leaves the bobbin from the front towards the right. Place the bobbin in the shuttle as shown in the photograph, pressing it down as far as it will go.

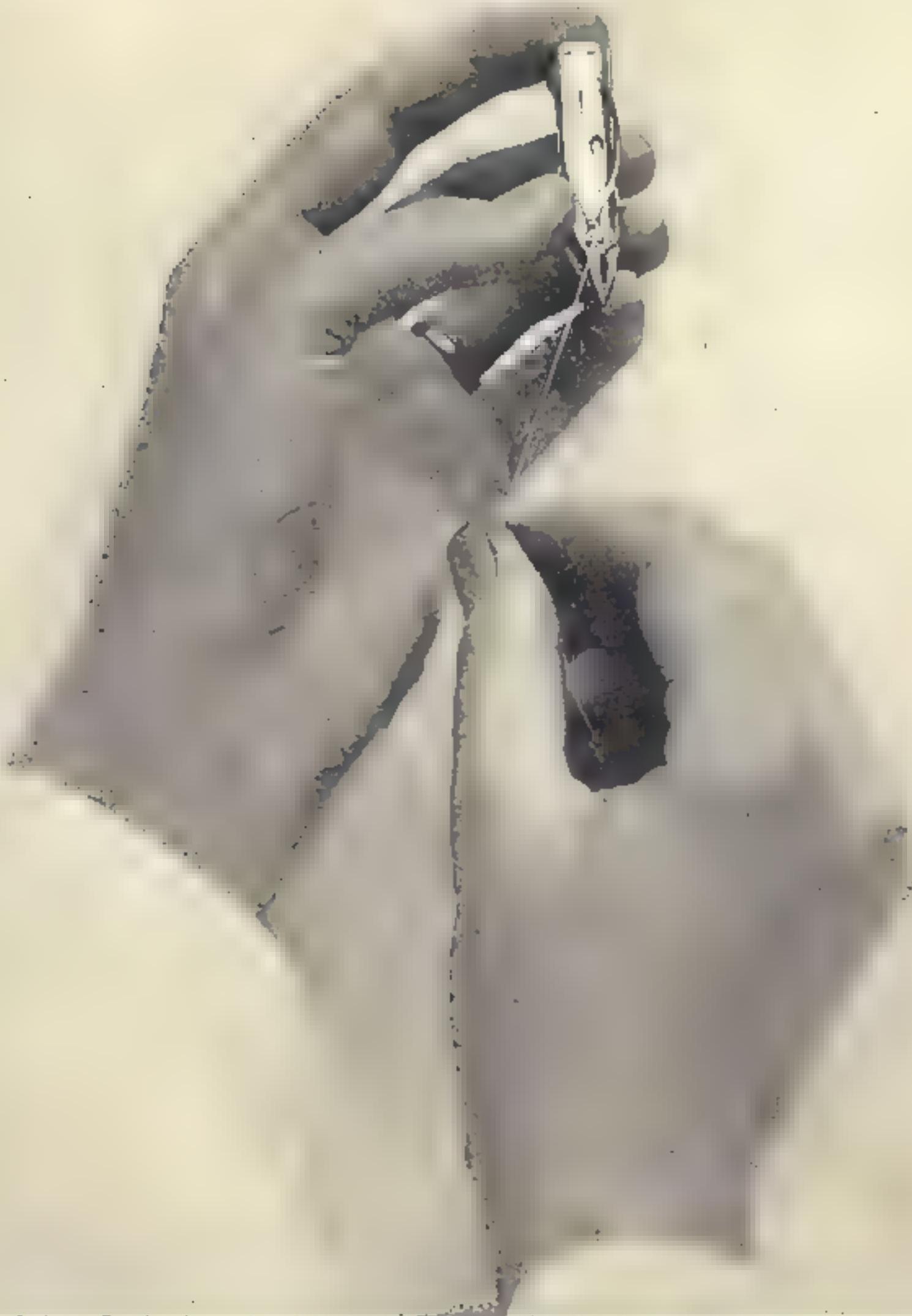
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WITH the forefinger of the left hand, hold it gently in place. Lead the thread with the right hand through the long slot of the shuttle until it is below and slightly to the left of its point, as shown in the photograph.





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CARRY the thread up straight above the shuttle until it passes beneath the spring in the middle of it, as shown in the photograph. Pull the thread to make sure that the bobbin revolves freely in the shuttle. Break off the end of the thread so that about four inches hang from the shuttle. Restore the shuttle to the machine and replace the front shuttle-slide.



THREADING THE MACHINE

PLACE the spool upon the spool-pin (1). Guide the thread through the eyelet (2), in the upper forward corner of the face-plate, thence between the discs of the tension (3), from right to left around the tension-regulator and behind the tension-release, thence through the thread take-up-spring (4), thence through the hole in the thread take-up-lever (5), thence through the thread-guide (6), in the face-plate, thence through the thread-guide (7), on the needle-bar, thence through the eye of the needle (8), from left to right.

The thread-guide (6), on the face-plate is so arranged that the thread may easily be inserted by sliding it under the eyelet from the rear, instead of slipping it through the hole in the guide.





SEWING

THE presser-foot should always be raised, and both threads should lie flat on the table back of the needle before beginning to sew. To bring the shuttle thread up through the needle-hole, take the end of the needle thread in the left hand, with the needle at its highest point. With the right hand move the balance-wheel slowly forward until the needle makes one complete stroke. This passes the shuttle thread through a loop in the needle thread, and it may thus easily be drawn up through the needle-hole by pulling on the needle thread. Place both threads straight back under the presser-foot. Place the cloth under the needle, lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew, starting the balance-wheel forward.

The best results are obtained when both the upper and lower threads are the same size and quality.

THE TENSIONS

IN a perfect stitch the threads are locked just half way through the cloth. This result is obtained by regulating the tensions. The tension of the needle thread is controlled by the tension-regulator. To tighten it, turn the tension-regulator to the right; to loosen it, to the left. The tension of the shuttle thread is regulated by the screw in the shuttle-spring. To tighten it, turn this screw to the right with the small screw-



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driver; to loosen it, to the left. This screw may be reached by withdrawing the front shuttle-slide, it being unnecessary to remove the shuttle. If the upper thread lies flat on the cloth and it is not drawn down into the hole made by the needle, the upper tension is too tight, or the lower tension is too loose. If, on the other hand, the lower thread lies flat along the cloth, without being drawn up into the hole made by the needle, the lower tension is too tight, or the upper tension is too loose. These points can readily be determined after taking a few stitches.

For bias seams, or with cloth which is loosely woven, the tension should be loose enough to allow the stitch to stretch with the cloth.

THE STITCH

THE stitch is controlled by the stitch-regulator. To lengthen it, turn the stitch-regulator to the right; to shorten it, to the left. With thin or delicate cloth a short stitch produces the best results. With thick, coarse or loosely woven cloth, a long stitch should be used. The length of the stitch can be changed at any time to suit the taste, without disturbing the work.

THE PRESSER-FOOT

AS its name implies, the presser-foot furnishes the pressure necessary to hold the cloth firmly down on the



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bed of the machine, and to prevent its following the needle on the upward stroke. Too much pressure causes the cloth to pucker. If there is too little, the feed-teeth, just under the presser-foot, do not move it evenly. This pressure is regulated by the screw at the top of the presser-bar, and is increased by turning it down, lessened by turning it up. The adjustment at the factory is for ordinary sewing. With several thicknesses, or with thick cloth, the pressure should be lessened.

The presser-foot is raised by lifting up the presser-bar lever as far as it will go. To lower it, push the lever down.

ENDING THE STITCH

STOP the machine with the needle at its highest point, and raise the presser-foot. With the left hand draw the cloth back and to the left about three inches, at the same time relieving the tension on the needle thread by pressing with the right thumb on the tension release. Hook both threads over the thread cutter, and with a slight downward pressure, they will be severed close to the end of the stitching. The thread-cutter is a most convenient device, and the habit of using it should be formed early.

CHANGING DIRECTION

SEW to the point where the turn is to be made. While the needle is on the upward stroke, and before it has left the

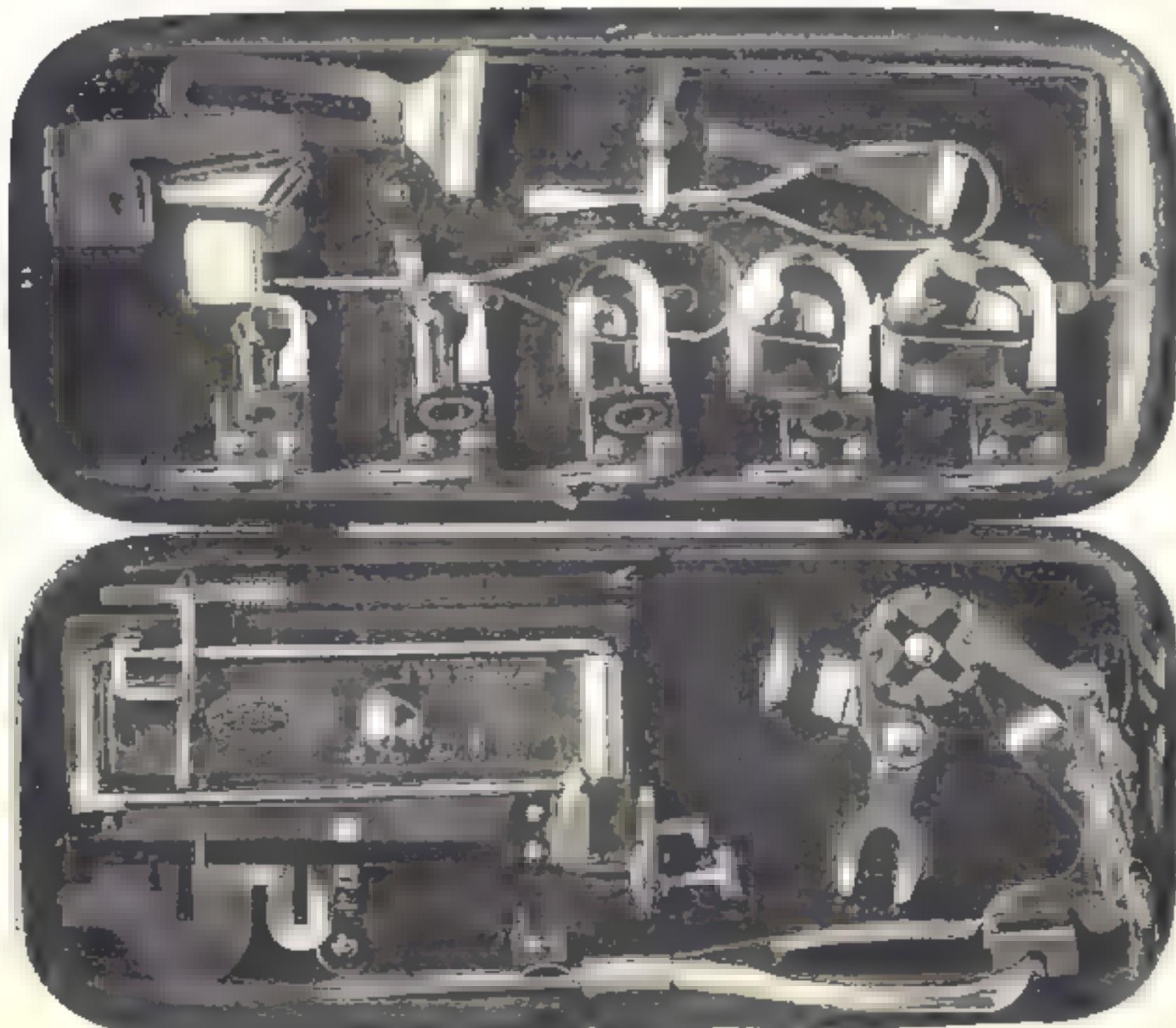


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cloth, stop the machine by placing the right hand on the balance-wheel. Raise the presser-bar, and swing the cloth in the desired direction around the needle as a pivot. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew.

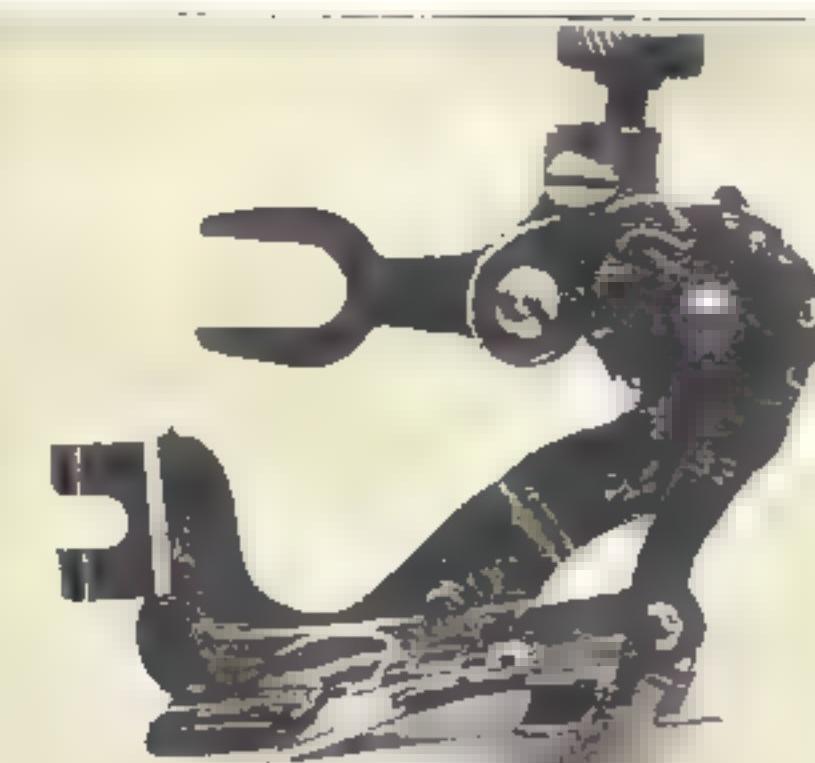
ATTACHMENTS

THE photograph below shows the arrangement of the attachments in the box. The following pages show the attachments themselves, and the different kinds of work they accomplish. By the aid of these photographs and the accompanying explanations, all varieties of work are made perfectly plain and simple. The small photographs show how the cloth is held on the machine, and the large ones show in detail just how the attachment operates upon it.





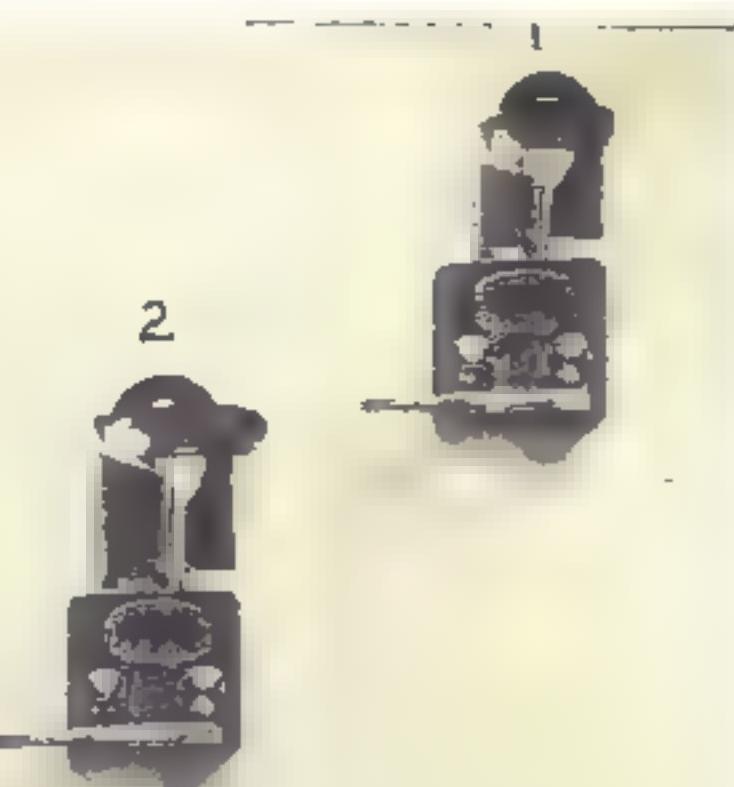
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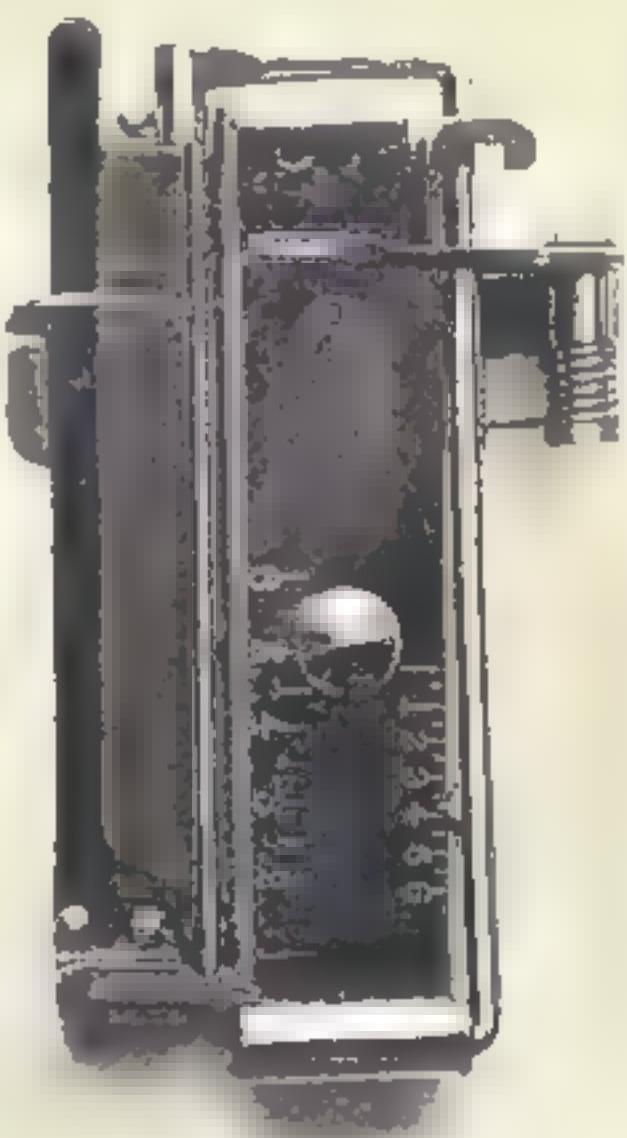
RUFFLER



HEMMERS



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TUCKER



BINDER

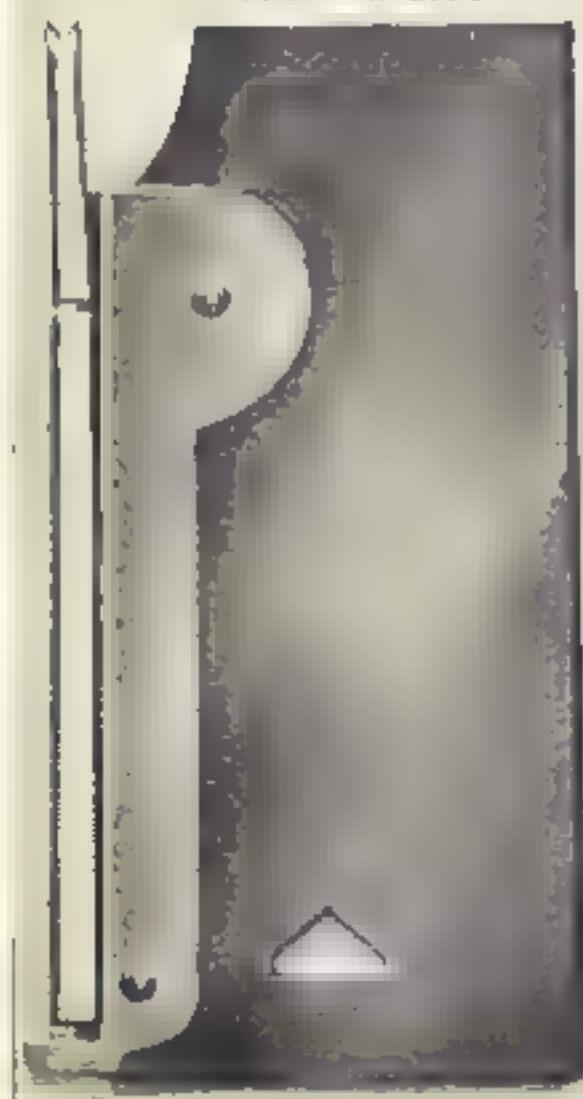
SHIRRING SLIDE



HEMMER-FOOT



FOOT-HEMMER



BRAIDER

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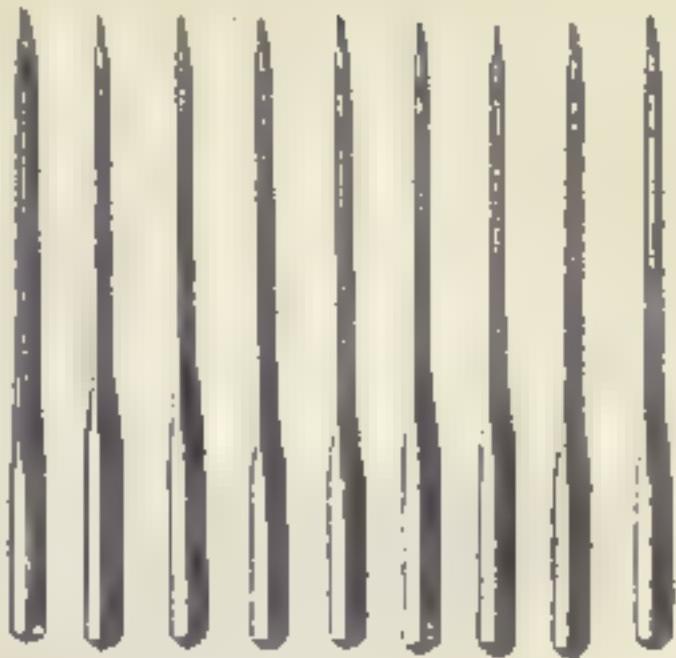
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NEEDLE
TUBE



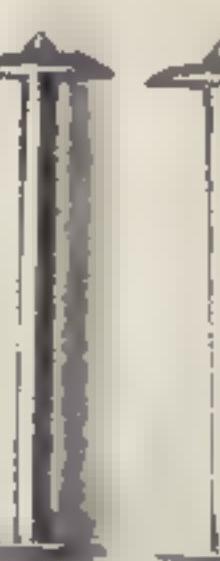
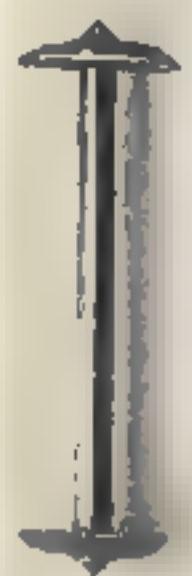
NEEDLES



CLOTH
GUIDE



LARGE
SCREW
DRIVER



BOBBINS



BIAS GAUGE

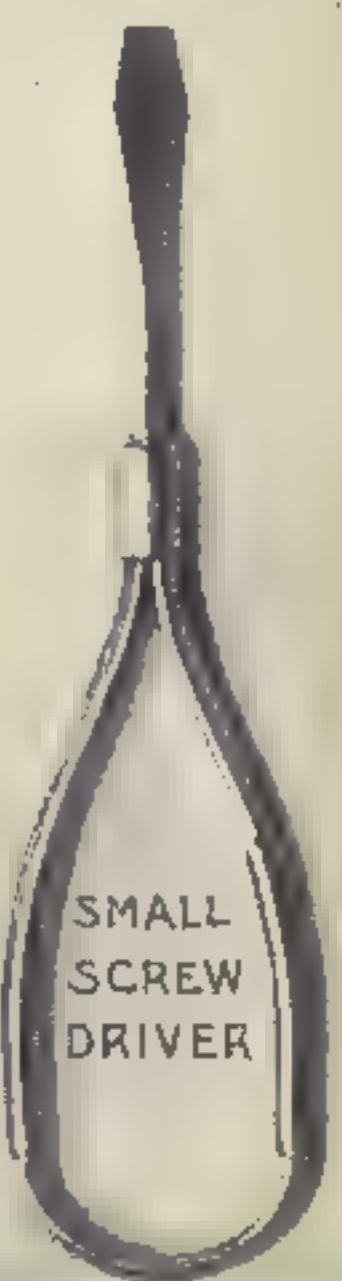
QUILTER



STILETTO



OIL CAN



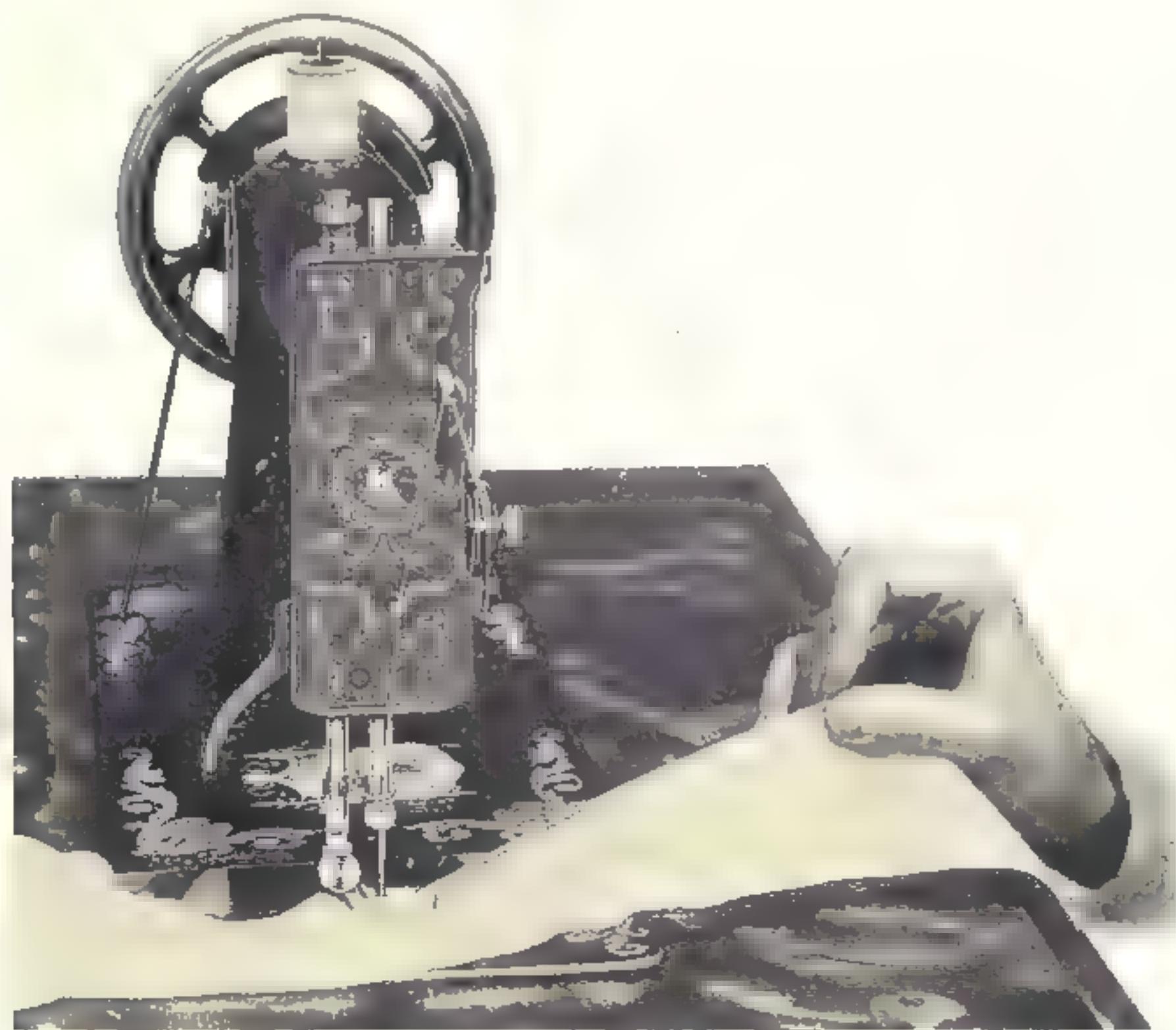
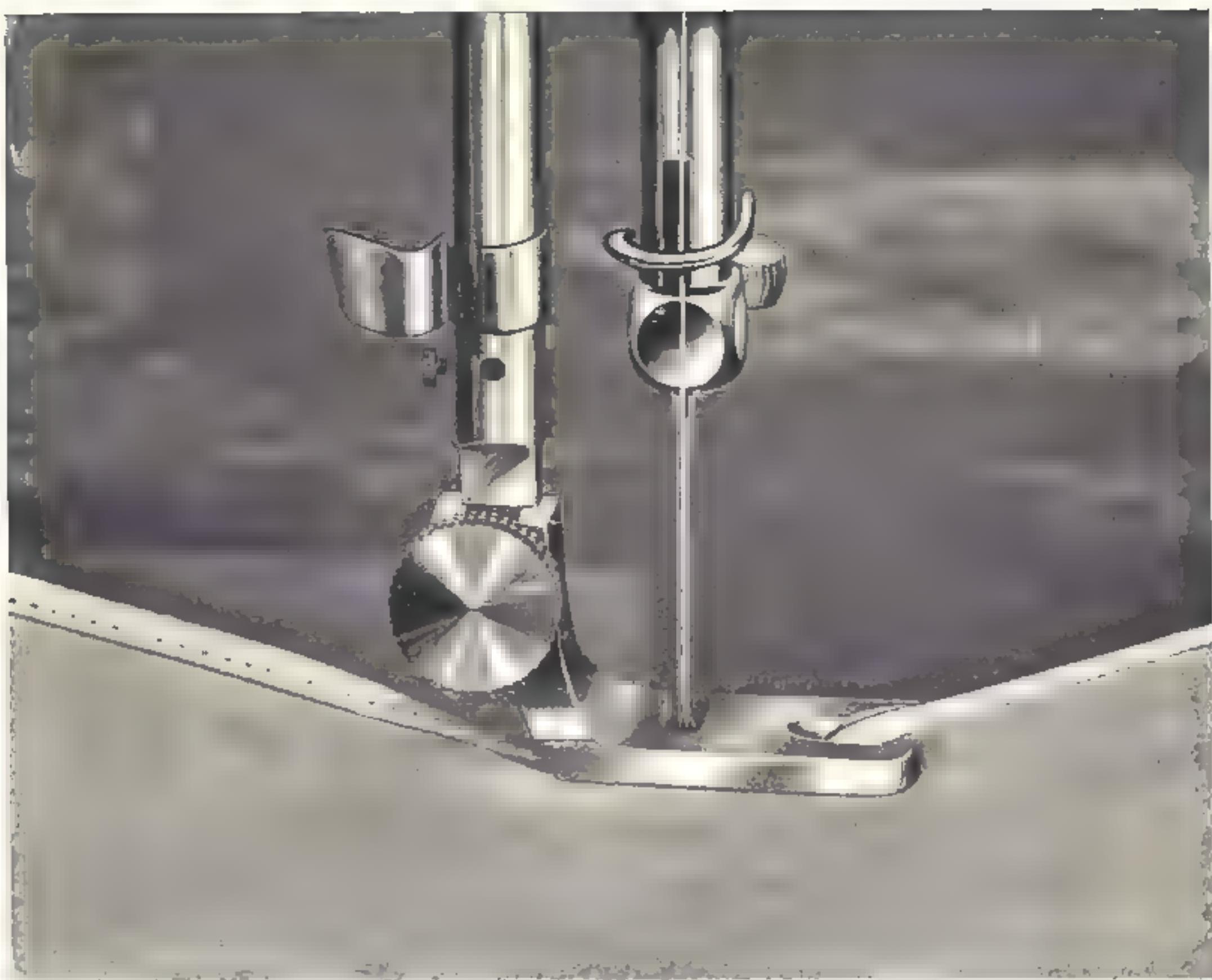
SMALL
SCREW
DRIVER

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FOOT-HEMMER HEMMING

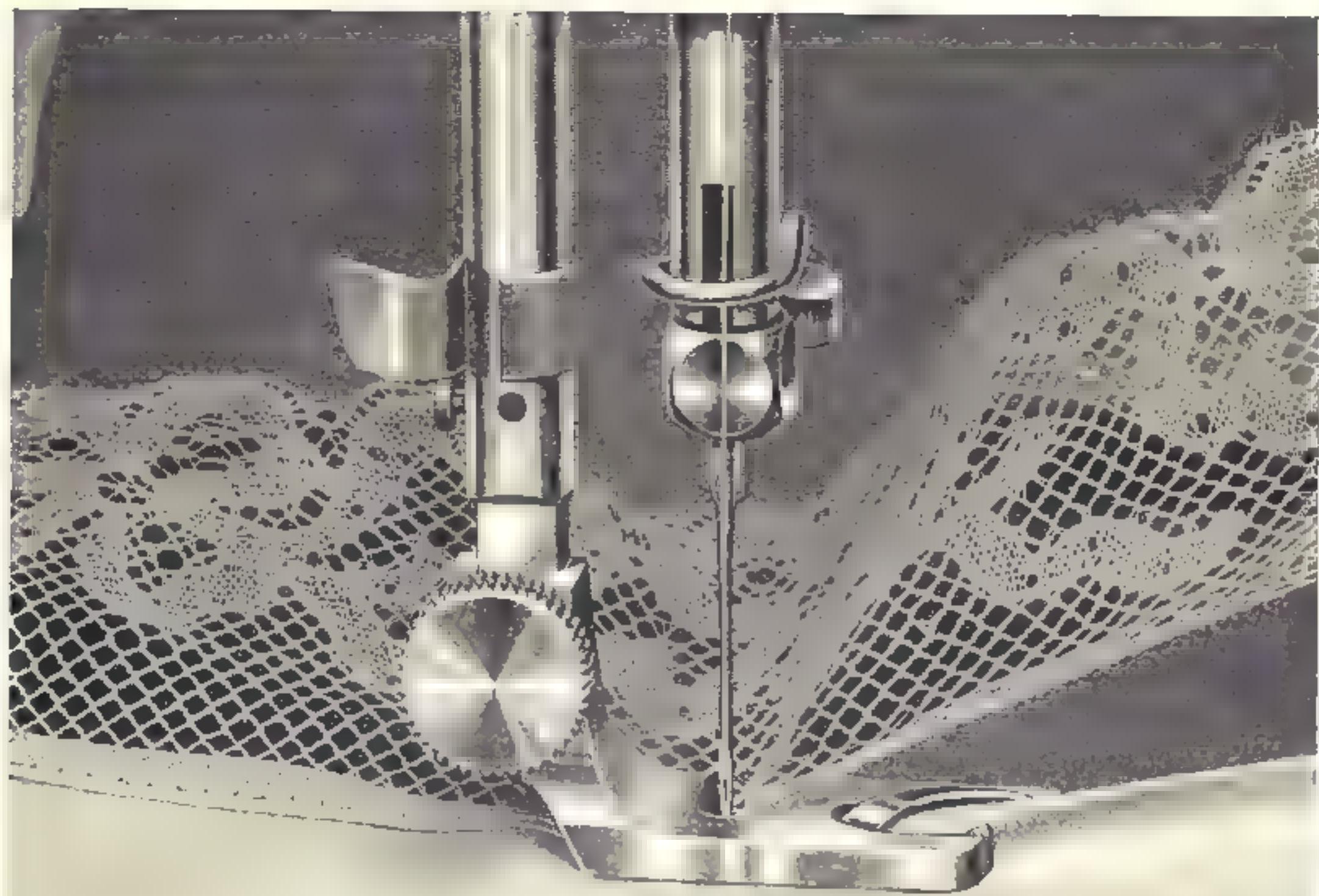
RAISE the needle to its highest point. Elevate the presser-bar and remove the presser-foot, substituting the foot-hemmer. Beginning at the point where the hem is to start, fold up one-eighth of an inch of the edge to be hemmed for a distance of about two inches, creasing the fold. Insert the crease in the foot-hemmer from beneath, to the depth of the fold, holding the beginning of the hem between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, and the other end of the crease between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, the hands being placed as shown on page 26. Draw the cloth forward with the right hand until the beginning of the hem is under the needle, keeping the crease in the foot-hemmer. Lower the presser-bar, and proceed to sew, guiding the cloth with the right hand, as shown in the photograph. If too little cloth goes in, move the hand to the right, if too much, to the left.



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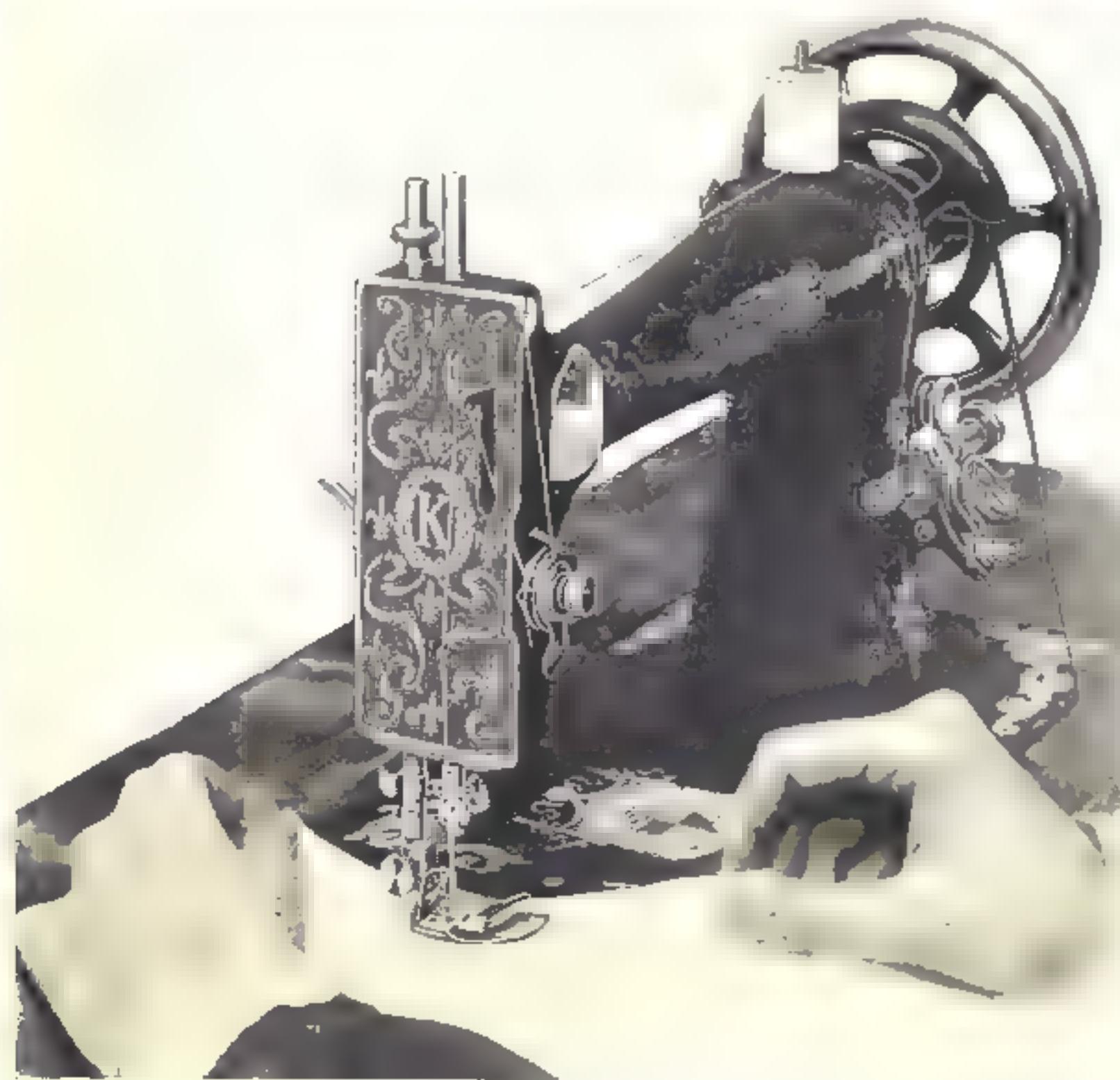
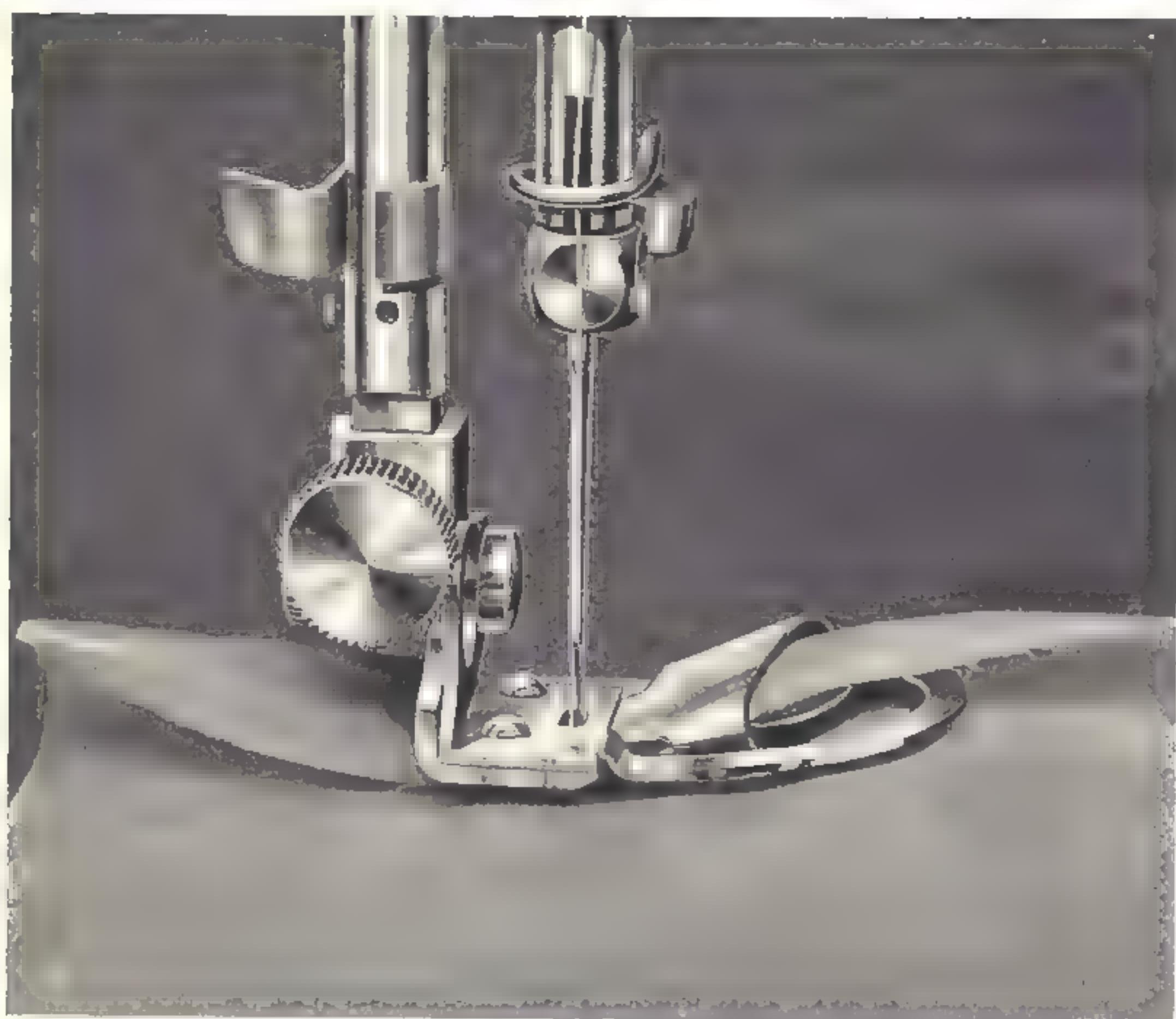


HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACE

THIS is done with the foot-hemmer. Start the hem as described on page 23. When the hem is running properly, stop the machine, with the needle at its highest point, and raise the presser-bar. Insert the edge of the lace into the needle slot in the foot-hemmer, drawing it back under the needle. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew, guiding the cloth with the left hand, and the lace with the right, as shown in the photograph, keeping the lace far enough in the slot to enable the needle to pierce it.



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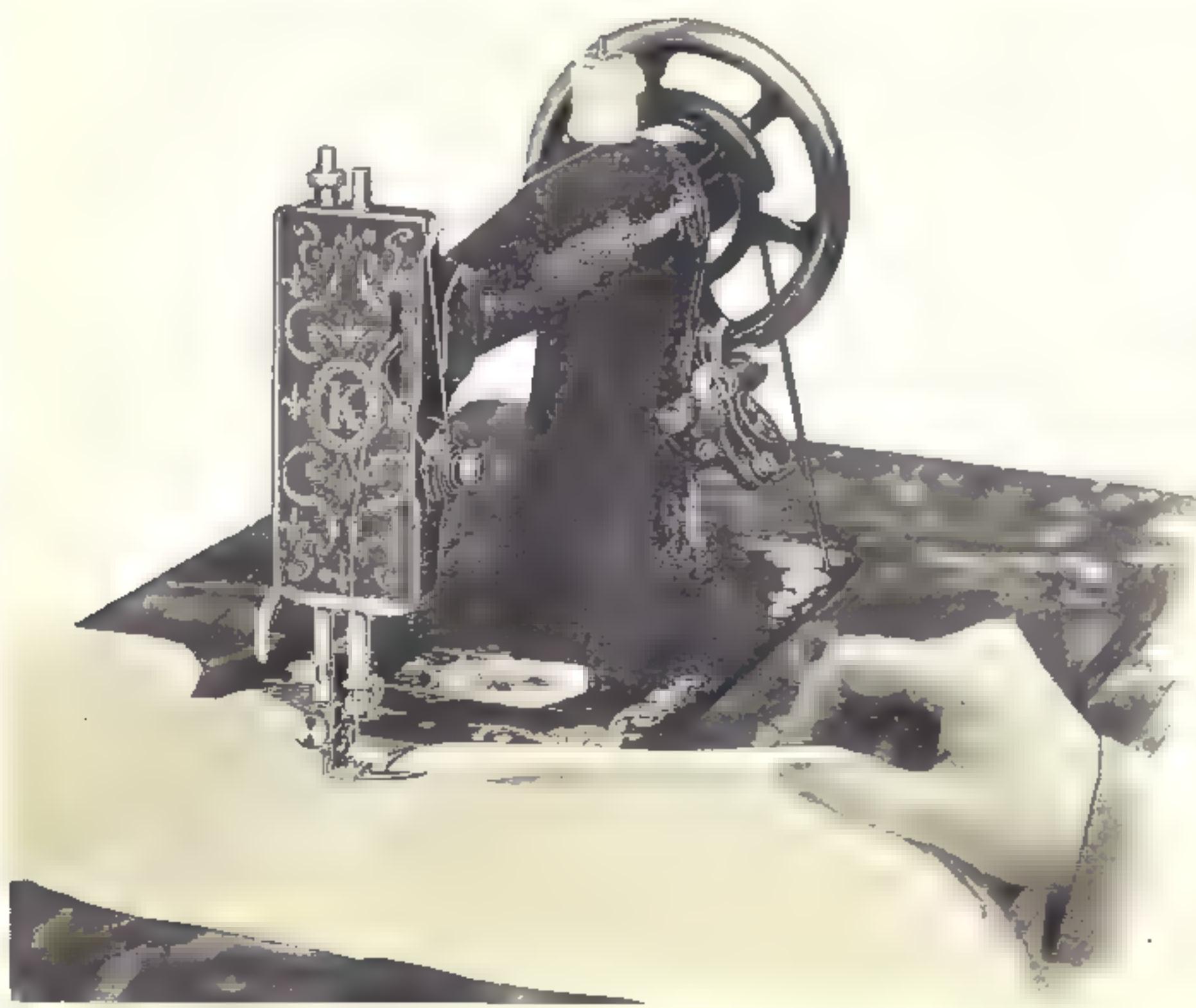
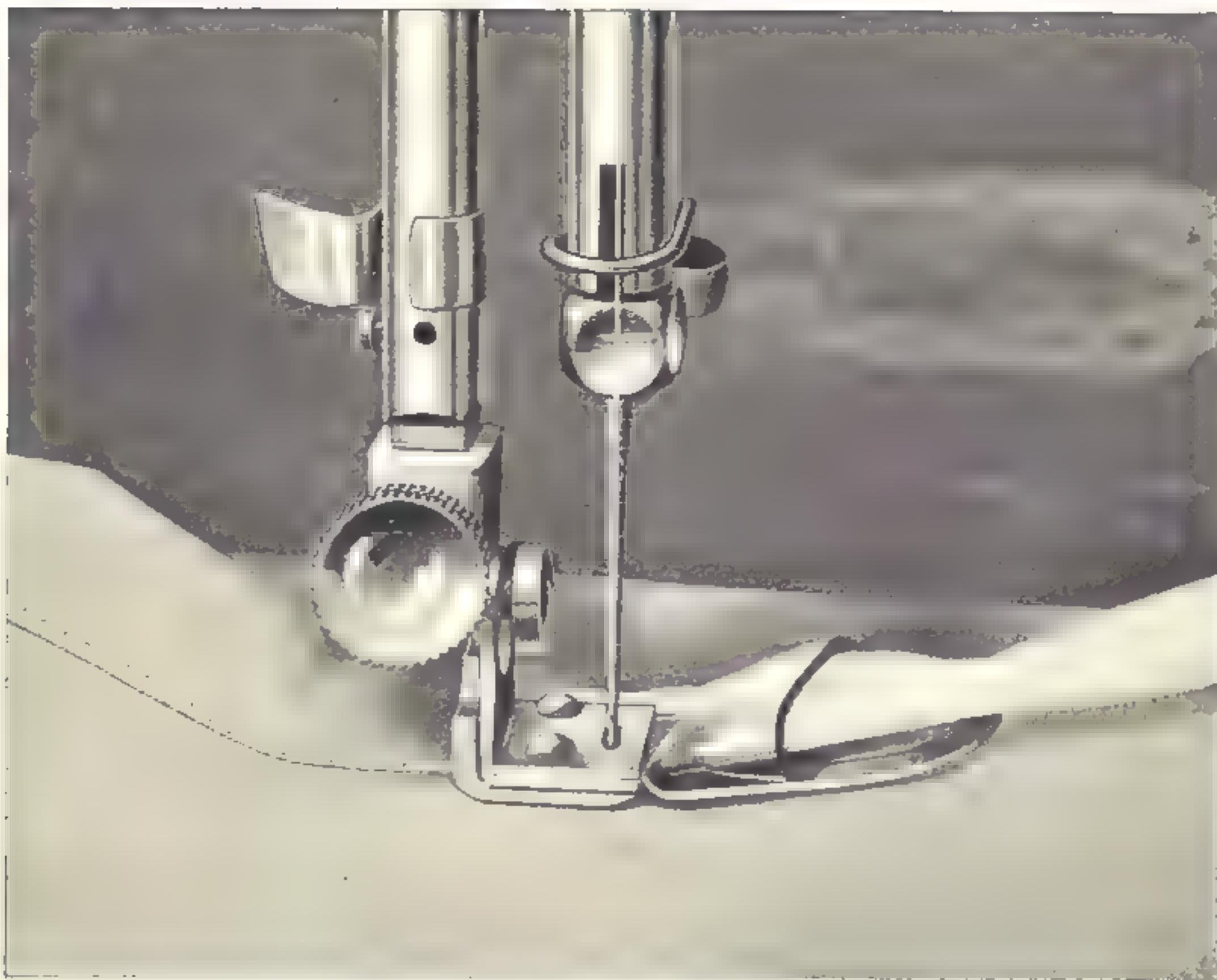
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THE HEMMER

SUBSTITUTE the hemmer-foot for the presser-foot. Loosen the screw in the back of the hemmer-foot as far as it will go. Slip the large hole in the upright part of the hemmer over the knob in the hemmer-foot, and slide the hemmer to the left as far as it will go. *Tighten the screw.* Fold up one-eighth of an inch of the edge to be hemmed, in the same manner as when using the foot-hemmer. Slide the folded edge into the hemmer from the left, then up and over the spoon, as shown in the photograph. Draw the cloth back with the left hand until the end of the crease is well in the hemmer, then draw it forward with the right hand, so that the folded edge hooks under the left side of the spoon, continuing until the beginning of the hem is under the needle. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew, guiding the cloth as in the case of the hemmer-foot.



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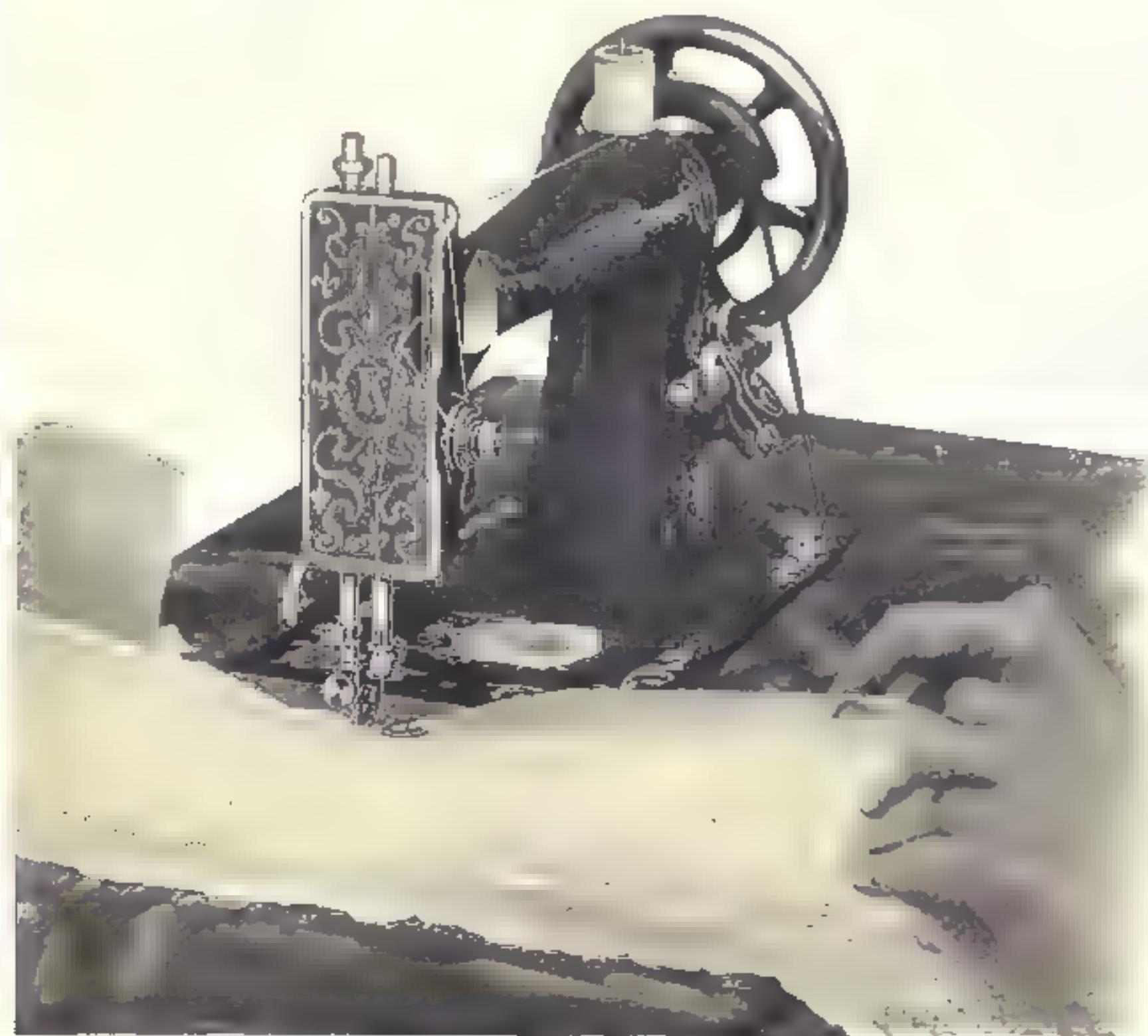
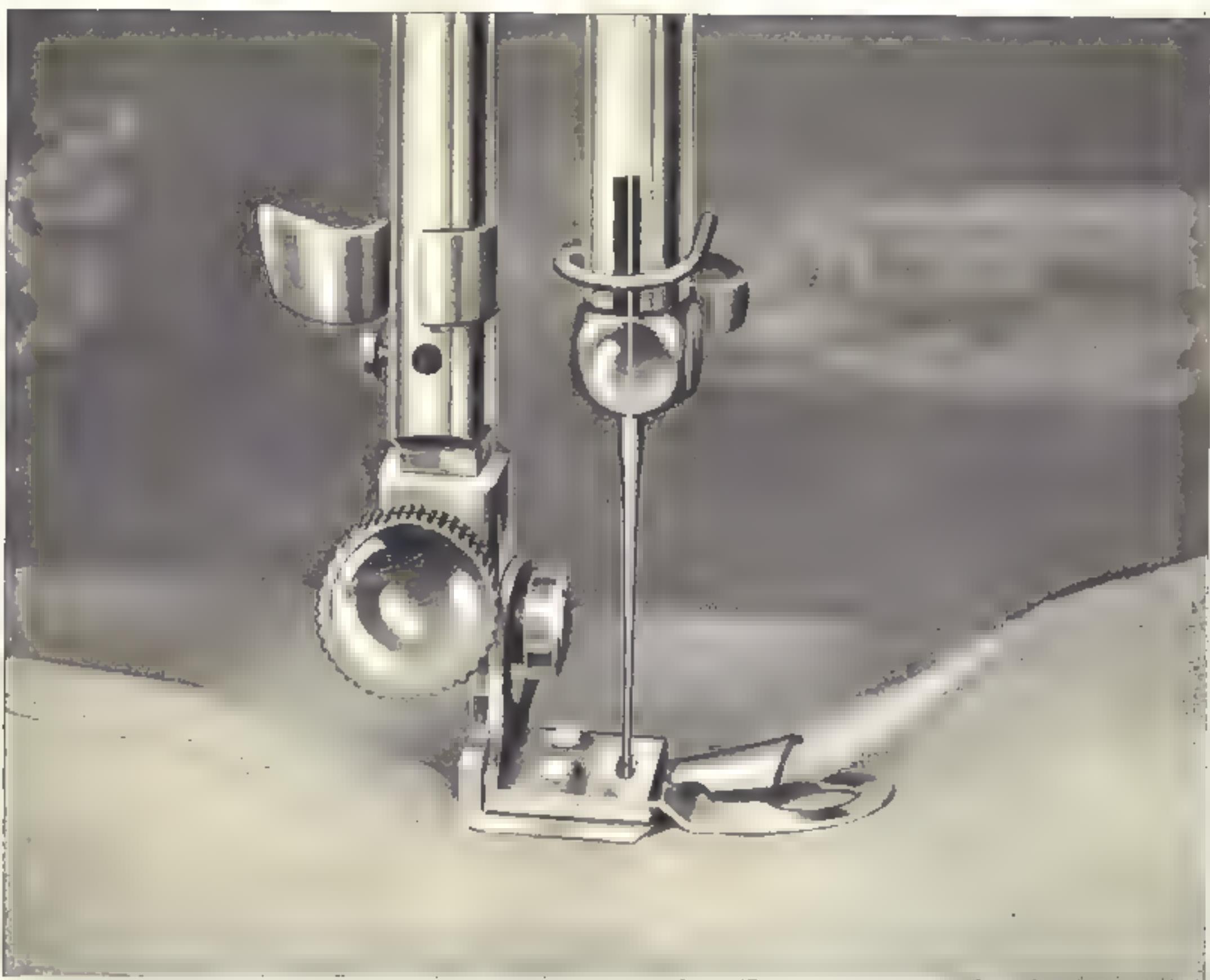


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THE ADJUSTABLE HEMMER

IT frequently happens in hemming that the distance from the line of stitching to the inside edge of the hem is greater than it should be to secure the best appearance. This is particularly true in the case of thin cloth, where delicate effects are the most desirable. The King Sewing Machine has solved this, among many other difficulties, and by the adjustment in its hemmer produces a perfect hem, no matter what kind of cloth is used. To bring the stitching close to the edge, loosen the screw in the back of the hemmer-foot, slide the hemmer to the right the desired distance, and *tighten the screw*. To bring the stitching farther from the edge, slide the hemmer to the right. These adjustments must, of course, be made while the machine is at rest.

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THE FRENCH SEAM

THIS is made by sewing the edges of two pieces of cloth together, making a hem in one, and sewing the edge of the other securely within it.

The French seam is made either with the smallest hemmer or the foot-hemmer. The hem is formed as described for these two attachments. Before lowering the presser-bar the second piece of cloth is inserted in the hem well inside the line of stitching, but not far enough to be folded over with the hem. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew, keeping the edges of the two pieces of cloth parallel.

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OPENING AND CLOSING THE MACHINE

OPEN the folding leaf of the table. Lift up the hinged piece in front. Grasp the arm of the machine, raising it so that the hinged piece can fall back into position. Then lower the head into place. The band-wheel automatically belts itself with its first forward revolution, and the machine appears as in the opposite photograph.

To close the machine, press the belt shifter to the left. The first forward revolution of the band-wheel unbelted the machine. Raise the head on its hinges, lift up the hinged piece at the front of the table, lower the head as far as it will go, drop the hinged piece back in place and close the folding leaf of the table. The machine now appears as in the photograph below.





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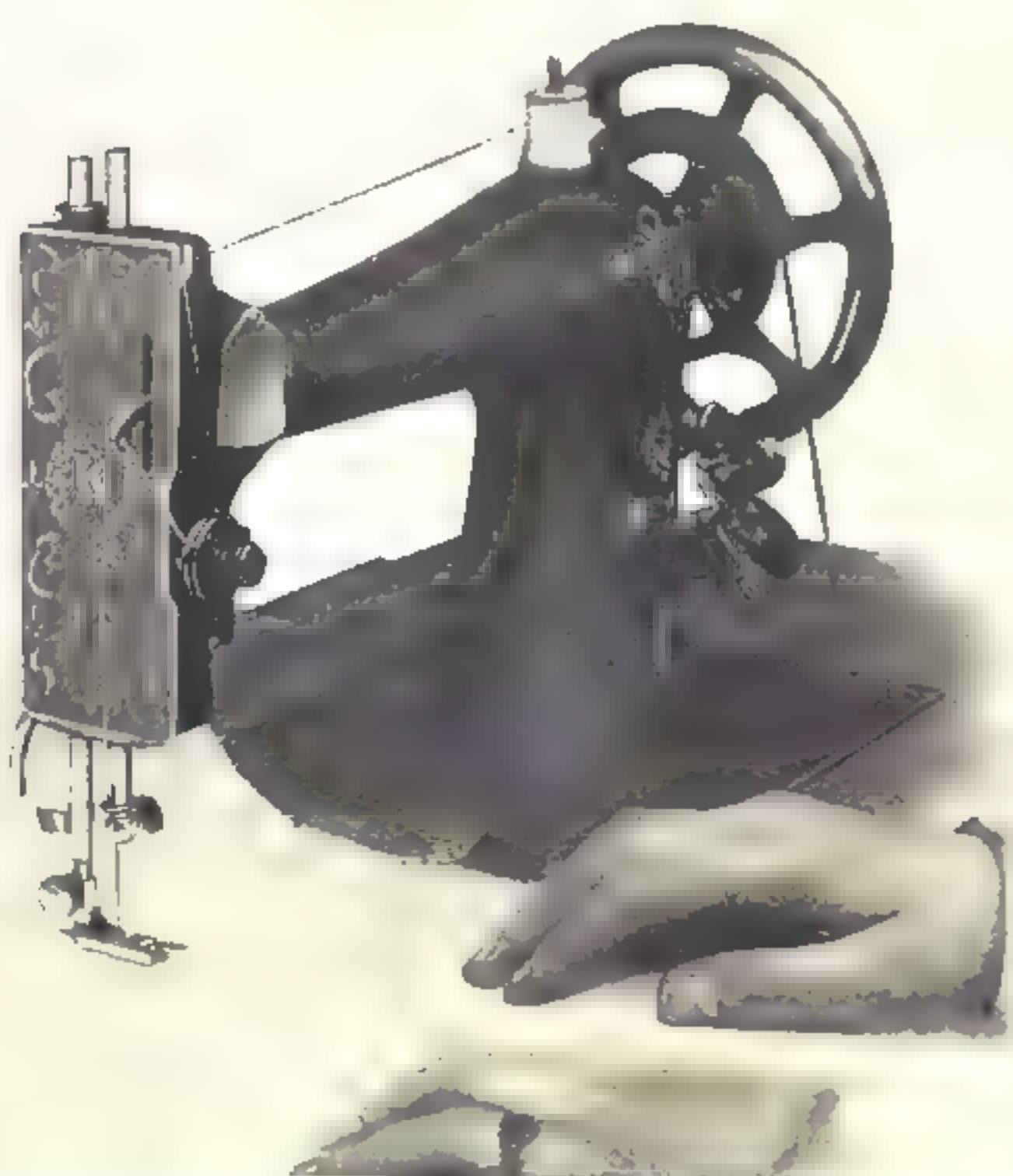
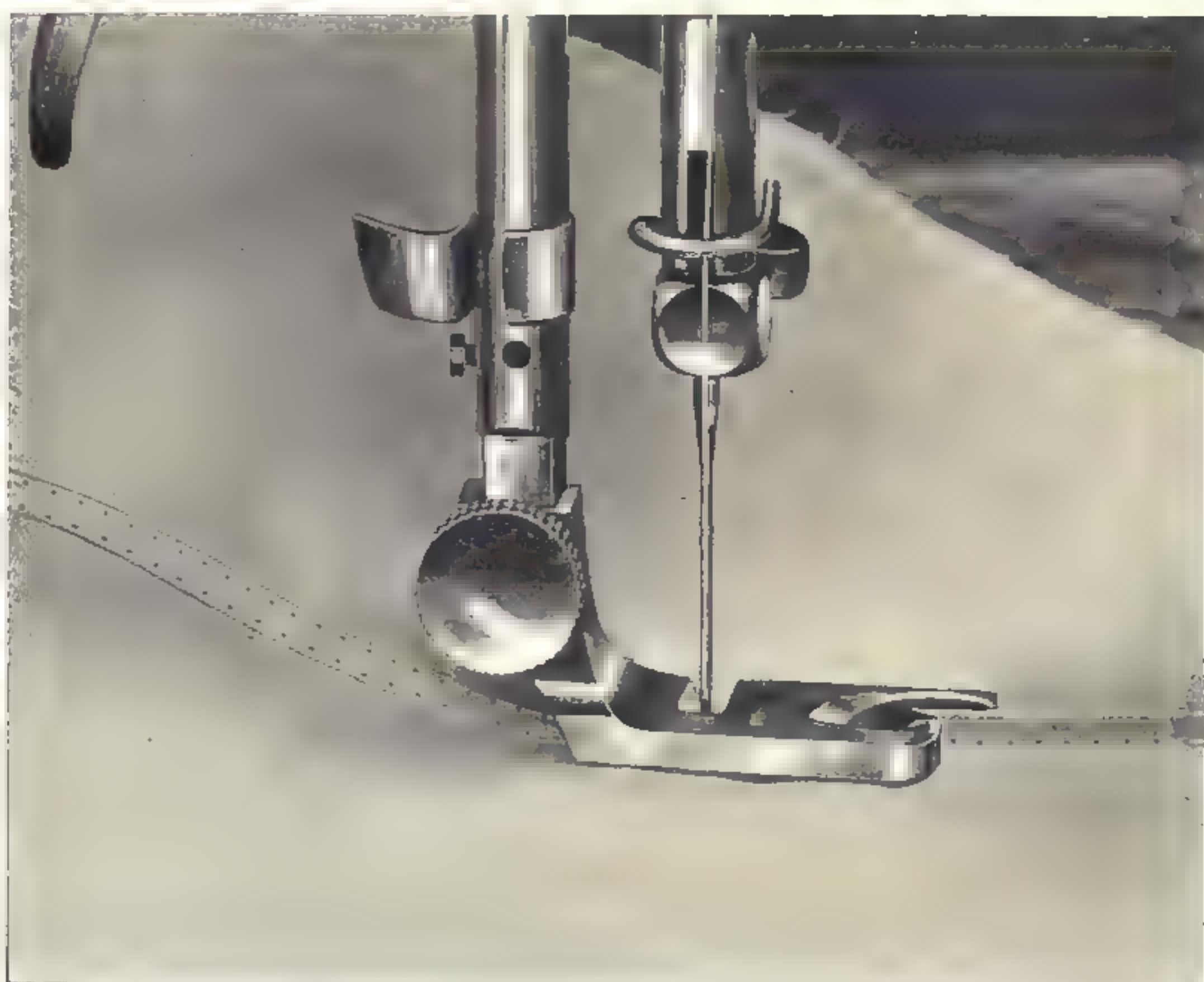
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FELLING

THE most satisfactory felled seam is made from a French seam, and it is best done with the foot-hemmer, although it is possible to fell a seam by using the ordinary presser-foot. A seam is felled in the opposite direction from which it is made, therefore, when the French seam is completed, turn the cloth end for end and spread out the two pieces so that the French seam stands upright on the cloth. Insert this seam in the foot-hemmer from beneath, as shown in the illustration, so that the point where the felling is to begin is under the needle. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew.

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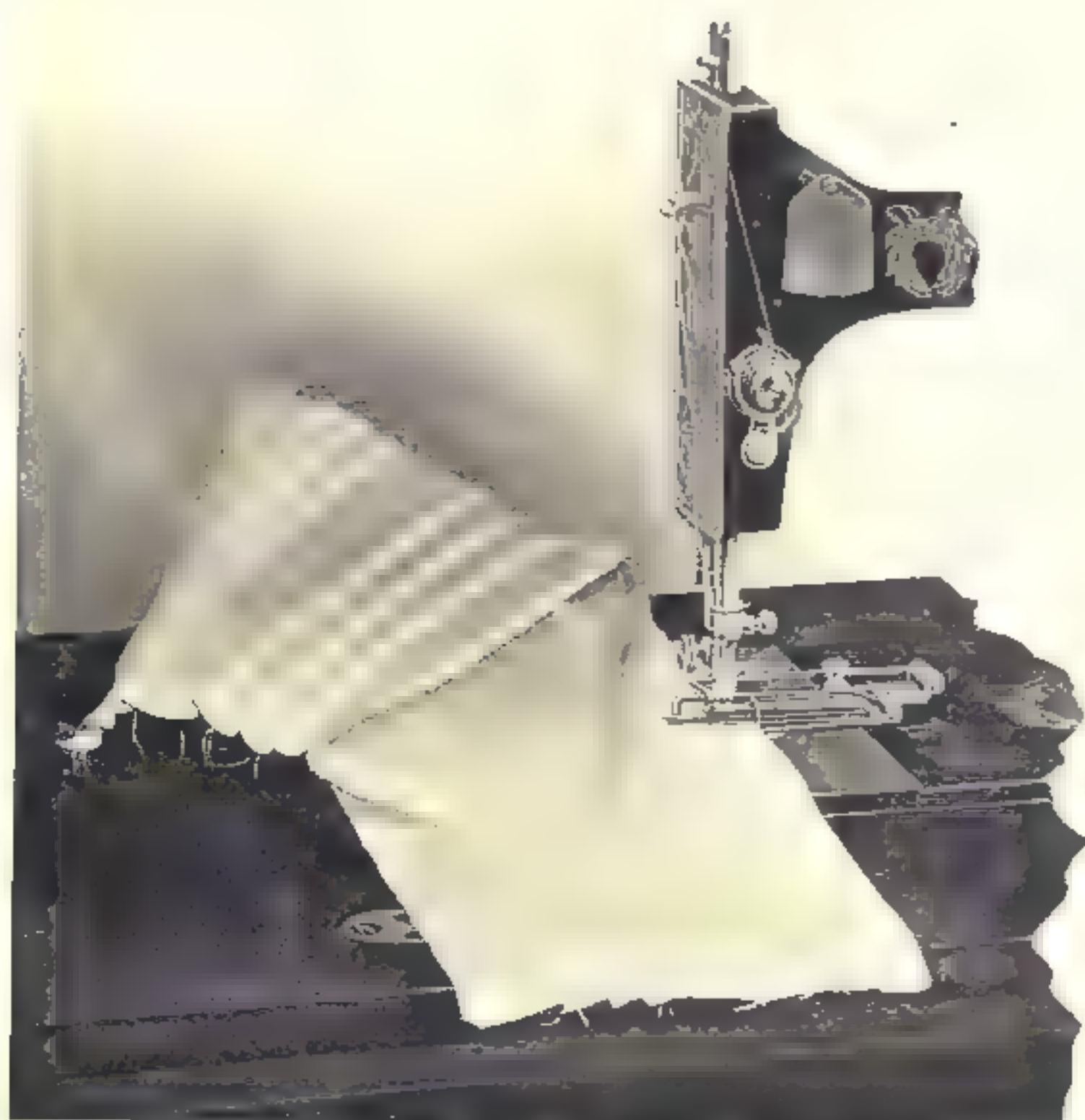
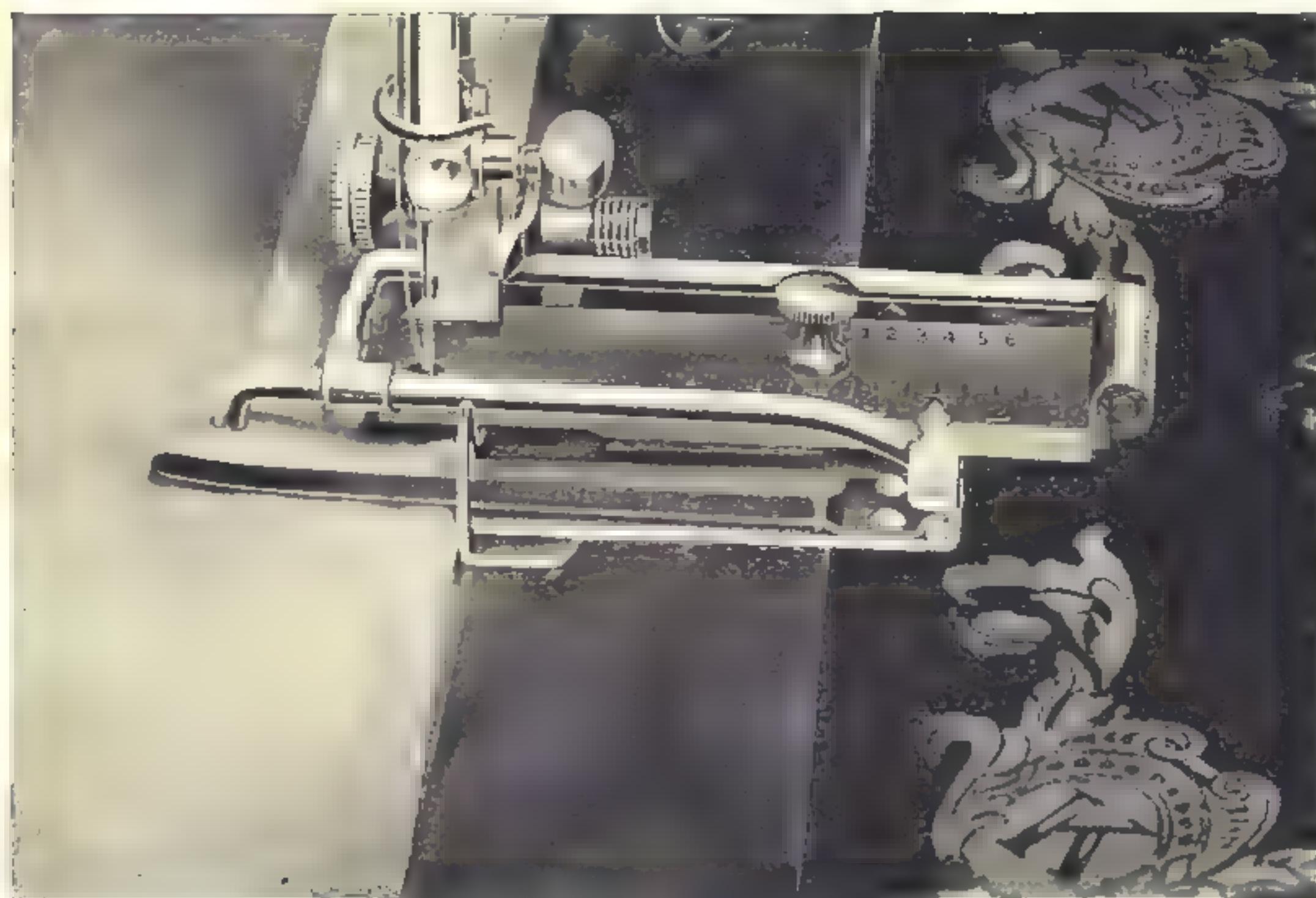
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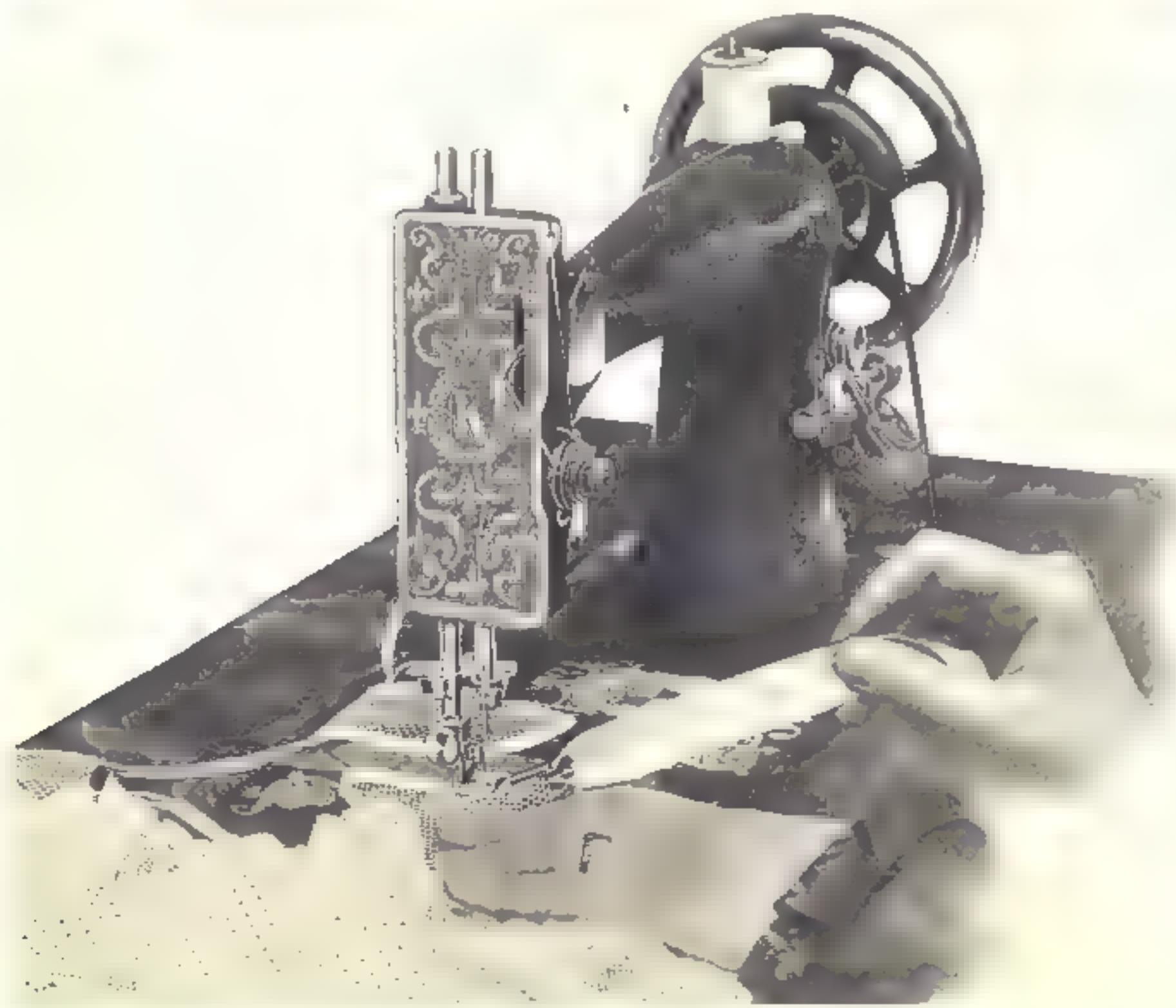


TUCKING

ATTACH the tucker to the presser-bar, the clamp for this purpose being exactly similar to that on the hemmer-foot. The scale on the front of the tucker regulates the distance between the tucks; that on the back, the width of them. In the photograph, the front scale is set at three-eighths of an inch, and the back one at two-eighths. The fold for the first tuck must be made by hand, and carefully creased for its entire length. All subsequent folds are marked by the tucker, and they also must be creased. After creasing the first fold, insert it into the tucker from the left, between the blued smoother and the blade, with the cloth to be tucked uppermost, as shown in the photograph. Lower the presser-bar, and proceed to sew, keeping the crease against the guide. When the tuck is finished, flatten it so that it lies in the proper direction. Proceed in like manner for the next tuck, creasing it along the line made by the marker, and catching the edge of the first tuck under the hook just in front of the marker. It is unnecessary then to guide the cloth, as the tucker does it unaided. When making the last tuck, raise the movable lever so that it clears the needle clamp screw. Thus no mark is made where a tuck is not desired.



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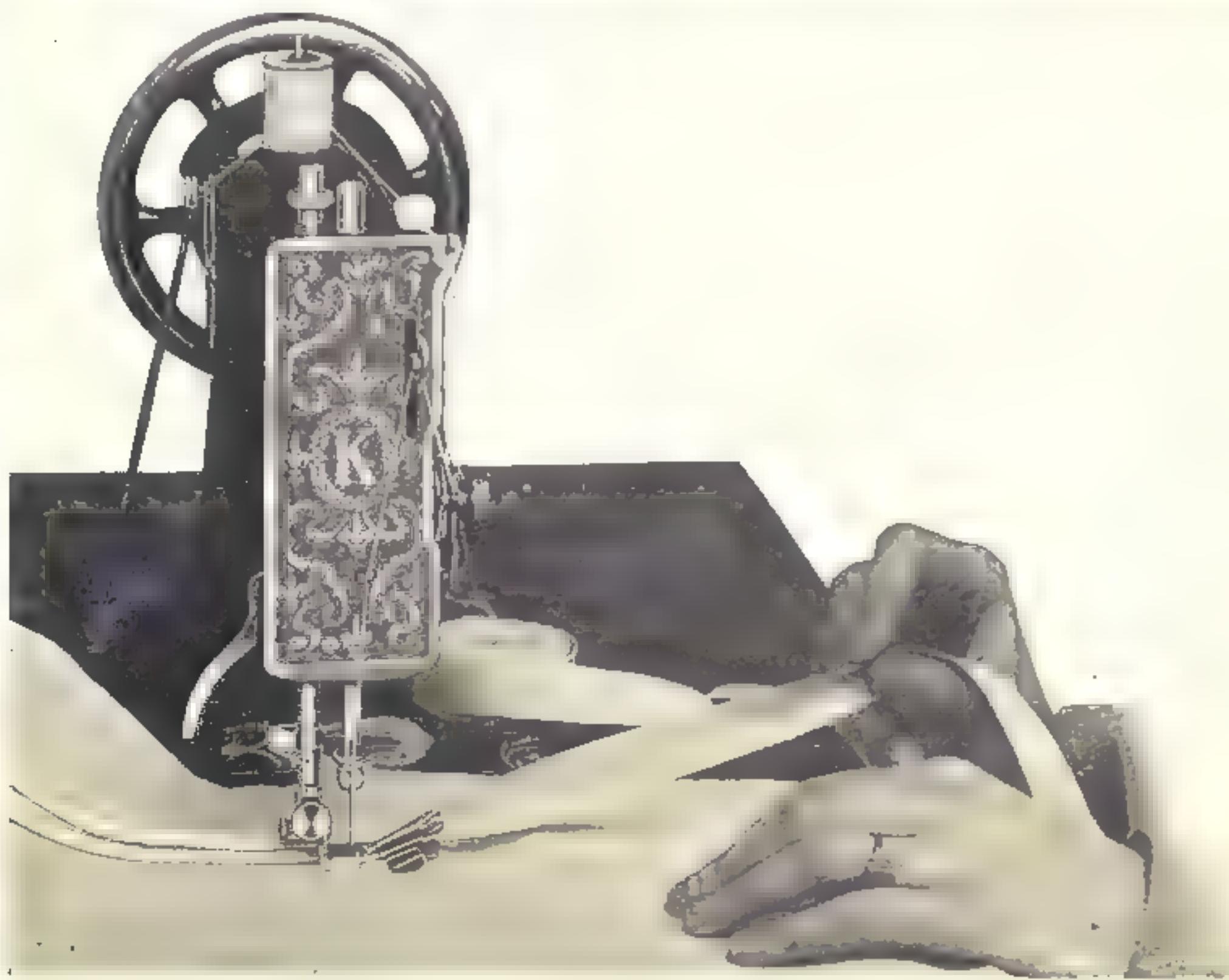
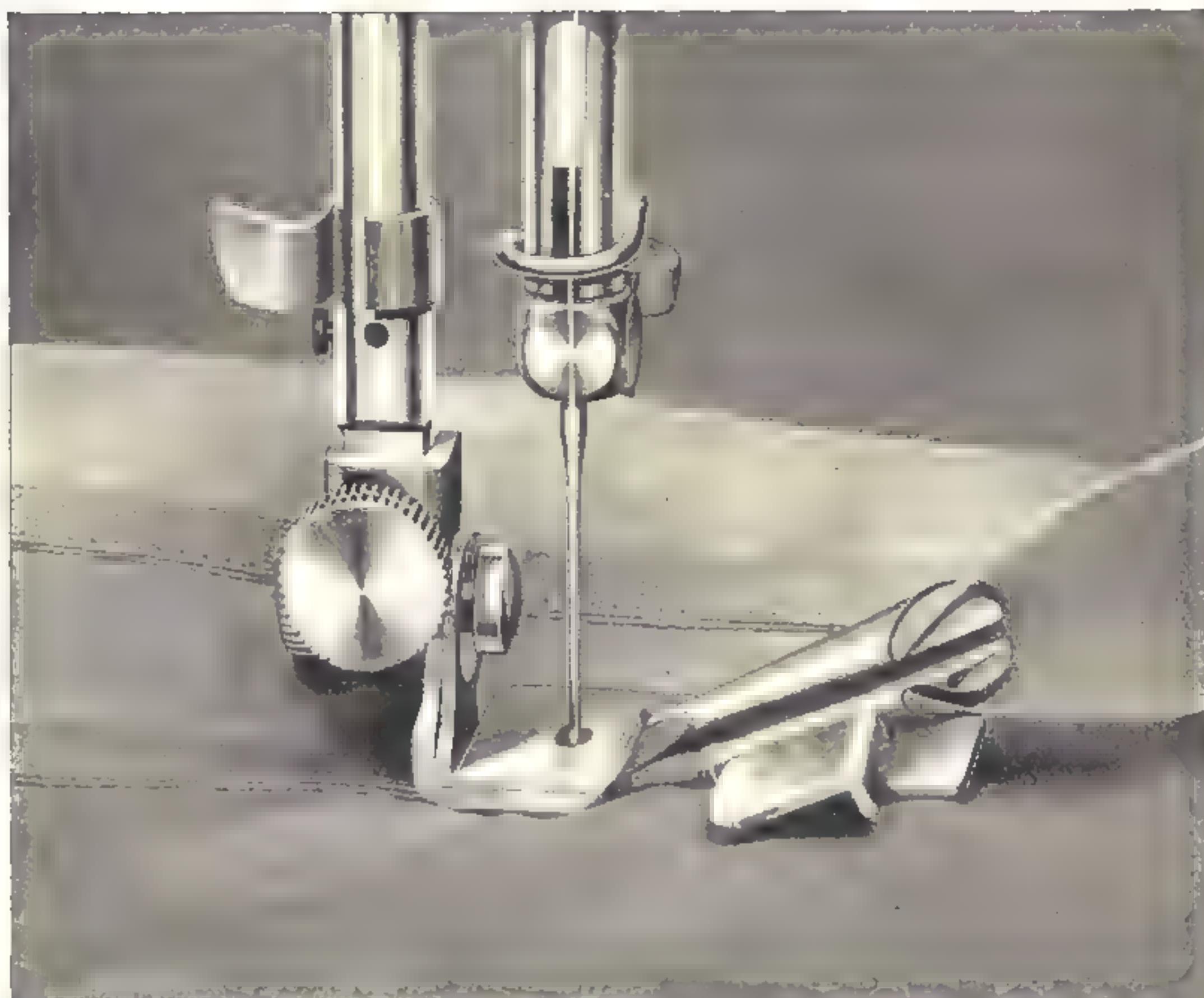
BINDING

REMOVE the presser-foot, substituting the hemmer-foot. Attach the binder to the hemmer-foot exactly as the hemmer is attached. Fold the binding lengthwise in the middle for a distance of four inches from the end, creasing the fold. Insert the crease from the left into the opening of the binder, holding the binding as the cloth is held in starting a hem. Spread out the binding between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, at the same time drawing it back through the binder with the left hand, letting it slide with the right, until the binding fills the scroll of the binder, as shown in the illustration. Lower the presser-bar. Insert the edge of the cloth to be bound into the opening of the binder and proceed to sew, guiding the binding with the right hand and the cloth with the left, keeping the edge well within the opening of the binder, as shown in the illustration.

The binder is adjustable in the same manner as are the hemmers, and the stitching may be placed as near the edge as desired.



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THE FRENCH FOLD

INSERT the binding in the binder as explained on page 39. Place the cloth on which the folds are to be applied under the binder. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew, holding the binding and cloth as shown in the photograph.

French folds can be made separately by simply stitching the binding as it passes through the binder.

The binder is ordinarily used with bias binding, which should be cut seven-eighths of an inch wide, in order to permit both edges to be properly turned in. Dress binding can be used equally well, though narrower than bias binding. It is unnecessary in this case that the edges be turned in, as dress binding has a selvedge on both edges.



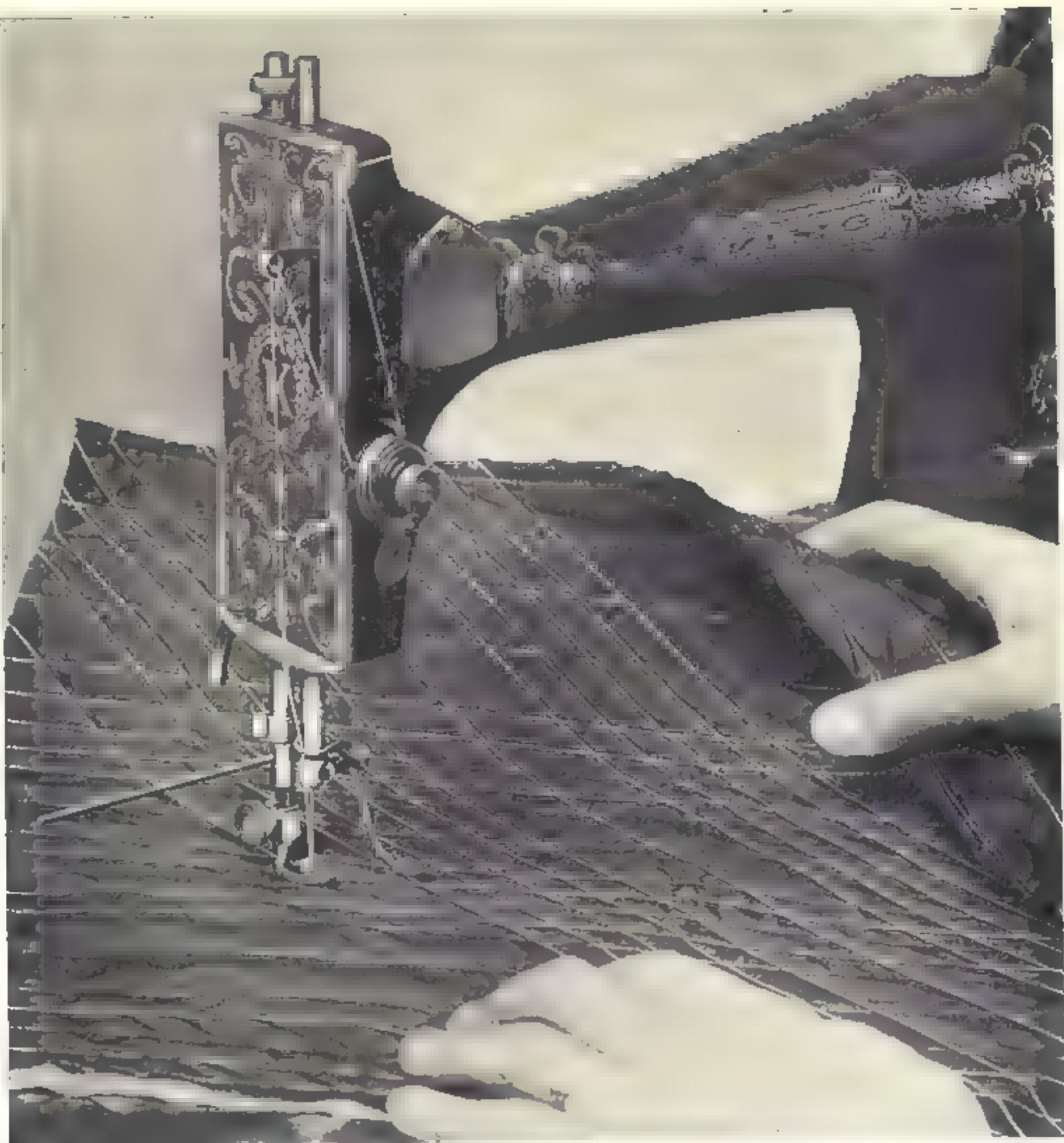
BRAIDING

SUBSTITUTE the hemmer-foot for the presser-foot. Place the braid in the braider by laying it along the whole length of the channel on the under side, leaving about two inches projecting from the forked end. Remove the front shuttle slide and insert the braider in its place, passing the braid over the spur at the front end of the channel, as shown in the illustration. Draw the projecting end back under the needle.

The design to be braided must be on the wrong side of the cloth. Place the cloth on the machine, with the design uppermost. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew, following the design with the needle. The needle should pierce the center of the braid. The forked end of the braider may be adjusted slightly to the right or left, if necessary.



KING SEWING MACHINES

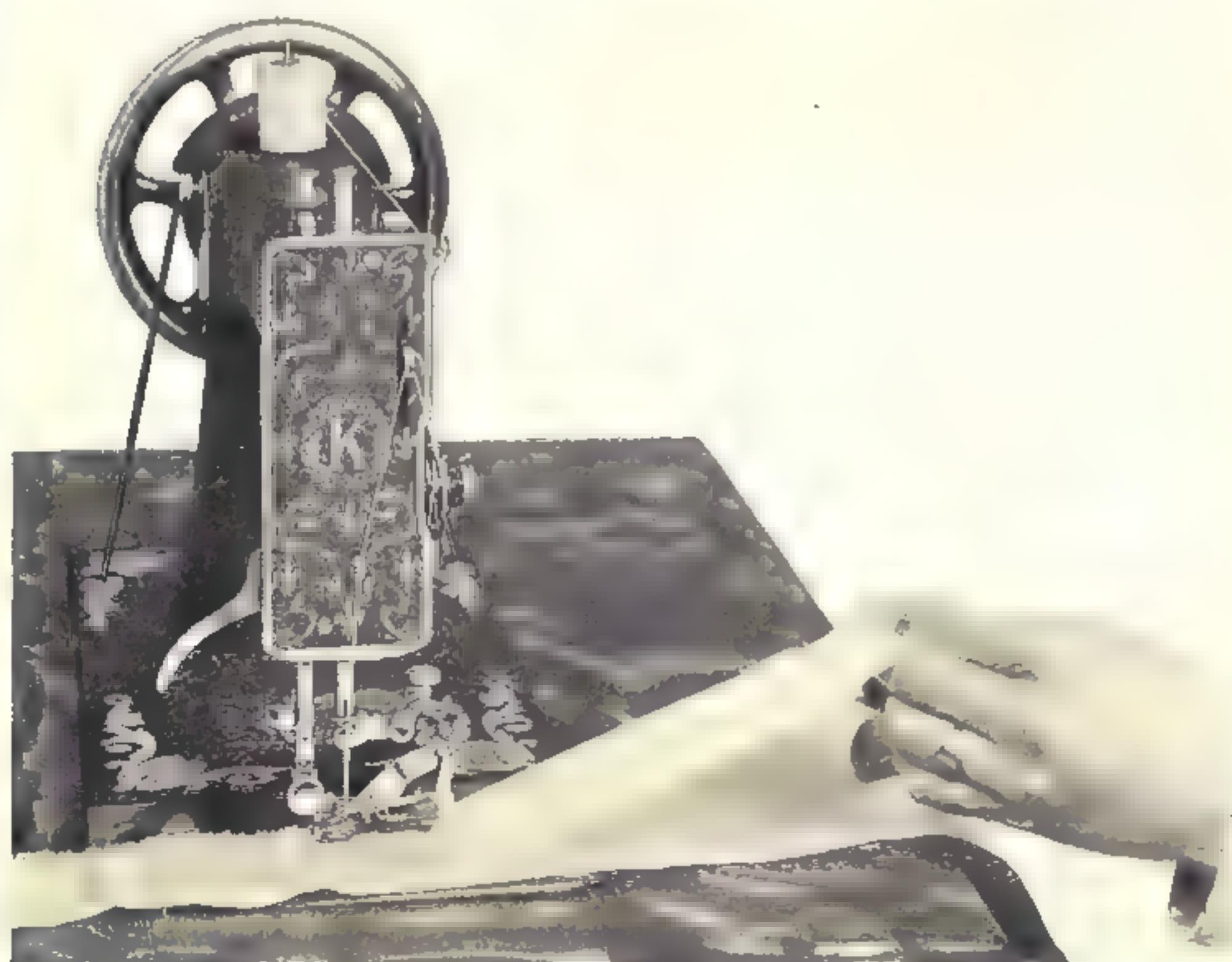
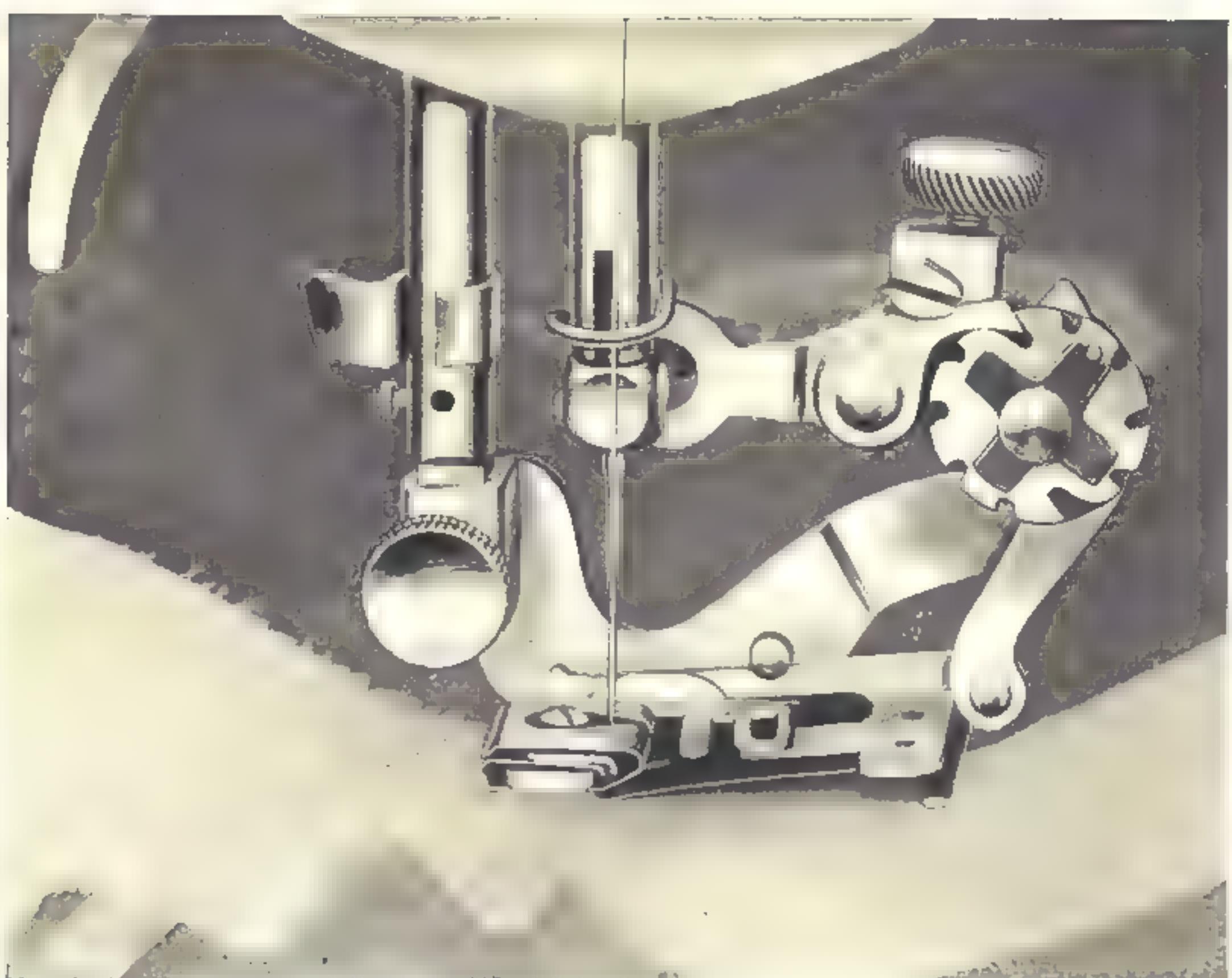


QUILTING

INSERT the quilter through the presser-bar from the right, fastening it the desired distance from the needle with the small screw at the back of the bar. Fold a crease in the cloth to be quilted as a guide for the first line of stitching, thereafter guiding each succeeding line by holding the cloth so that the last line of stitching made is run directly under the guide, as shown in illustration.



KING SEWING MACHINES



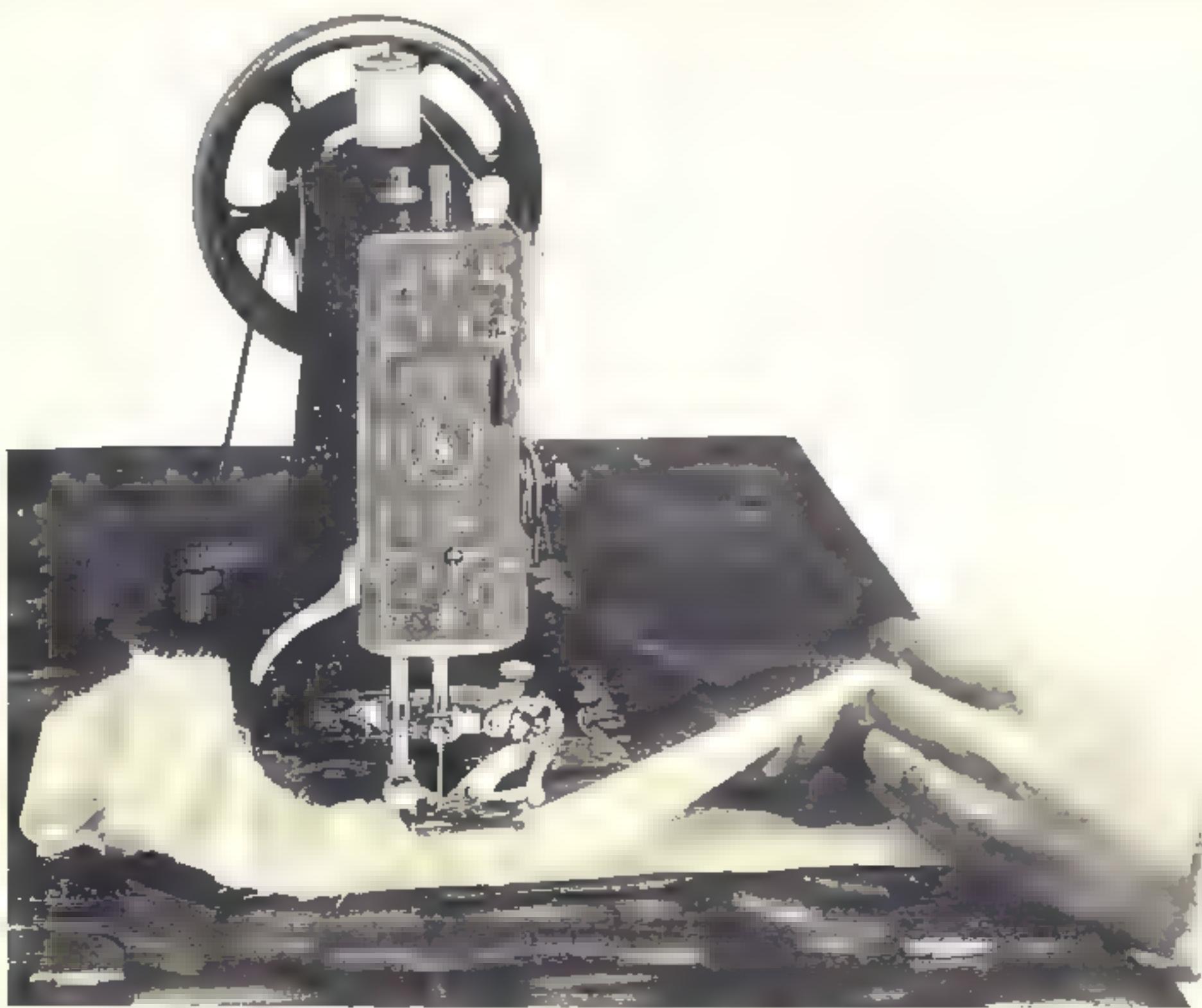
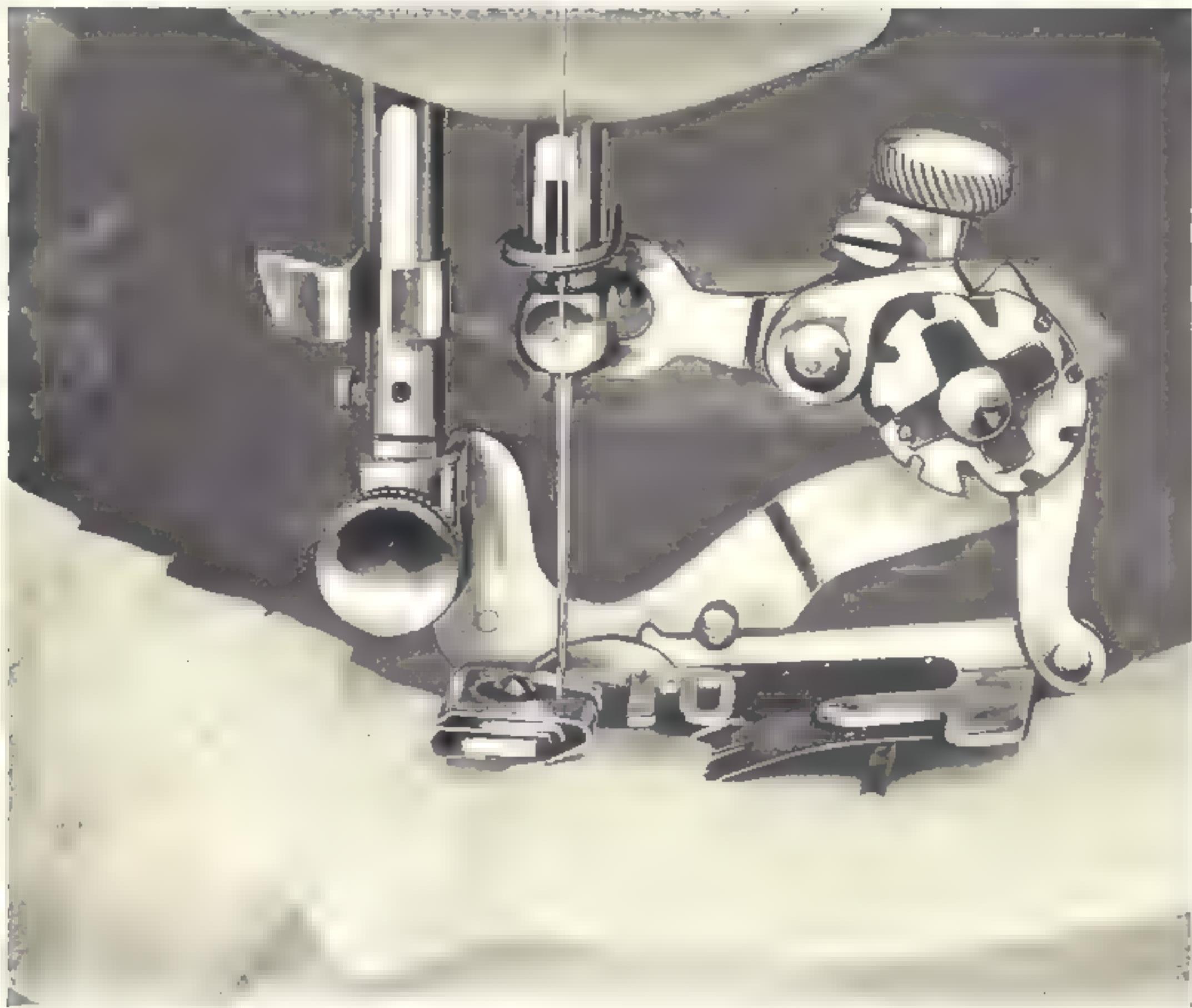


RUFFLING

TO attach the ruffler, place the forked arm astride of the needle clamp screw, at the same time passing the presser-bar clamp between the needle and the presser-bar from the right, slipping it into place, as shown in the photograph. Insert the cloth to be ruffled between the two blued blades, from the front, drawing it back under the needle. Slide the edge of the cloth under the single guide at the front end of the lower blade, following the line marked 2, in the photograph, on page 50. The opposite illustrations show the ruffled cloth sewed on a band. In this case the band is first inserted under the lower blade, following the line 1 on page 50. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew, holding the cloth as in the photograph. The fullness of the ruffle is controlled by the stitch-regulator and the adjusting screw at the top of the ruffler. The various effects of these adjustments are illustrated and described on pages 50 to 61. If a wide heading is desired, the cloth to be ruffed passes over the guide in the lower blade, and against the guide at the extreme right of the ruffler. This guide is on a pivot, and swings to the left to determine the width of the heading.



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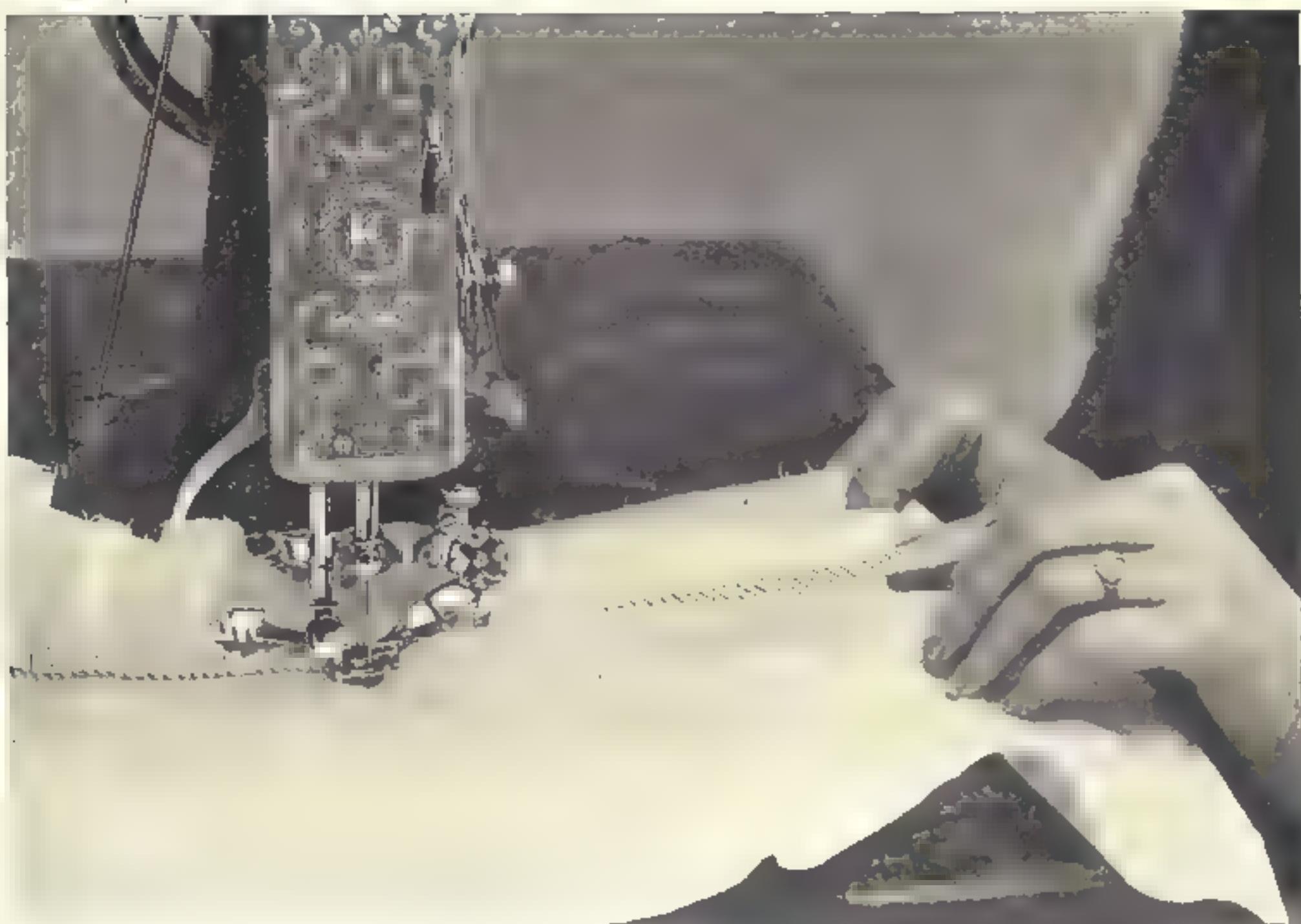


THE FIVE-STITCH RUFFLER

THE scope of the ordinary ruffler is multiplied many times by the five-stitch device on the King ruffler. To bring this into operation, with the large screw-driver, turn the slotted screw just below the adjusting screw, over to the left as far as it will go, as shown in the photograph. The effect of this is to make one plait every fifth stitch, instead of at each stitch as in ordinary ruffling. The cloth is inserted and held, and adjustments are made exactly as in plain ruffling. Examples of this work are shown and described on pages 54 to 57. It will be noticed that two of the notches in the notched wheel are deep, and the other eight are shallow. To readjust the ruffler for plain ruffling, stop the machine when the ratchet rests in one of the deep notches, and turn the slotted screw back to the right as far as it will go. For plain ruffling the ratchet must be locked in a deep notch. These adjustments may be made without removing the ruffler from the machine.



KING SEWING MACHINES

RUFFLING BETWEEN TWO BANDS,
EDGE-STITCHING, AND PIPING

SUBSTITUTE the stirring slide for the front shuttle-slide. Insert the edge of the lower band following line 1, in the photograph on page 58. The ruffler's lower blade is pivoted. Swing it back as far as it will go and attach the ruffler to the presser-bar. Insert the cloth to be ruffled, following line 2. The piping follows line 4. Fold under for its entire length, one-quarter of an inch of the edge of the cloth to be edge-stitched, and insert it, following line 5. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew, bearing in mind that the ruffler guides these four different pieces, and it is only necessary to keep them running well into their respective guides.



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SHIRRING

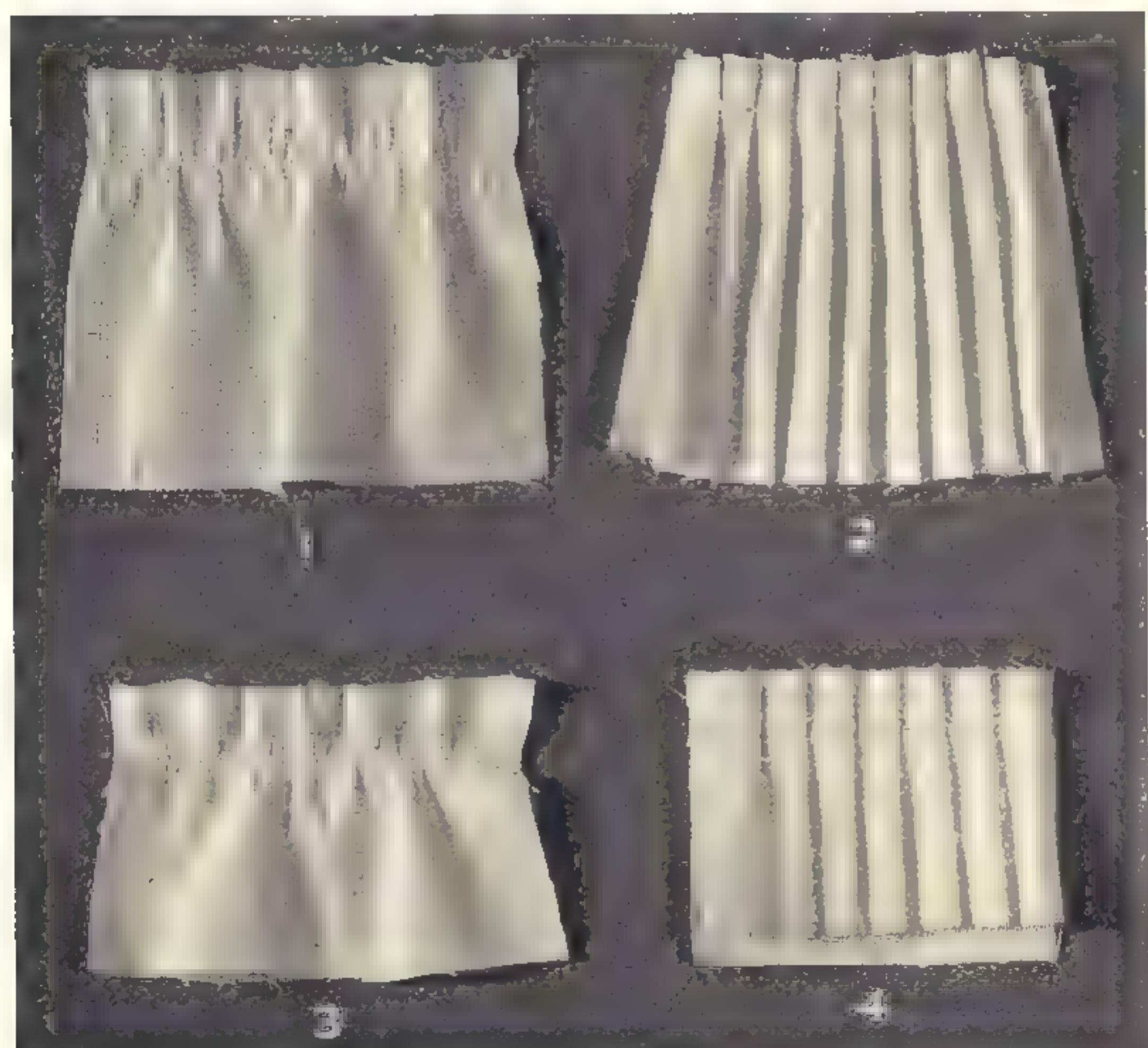
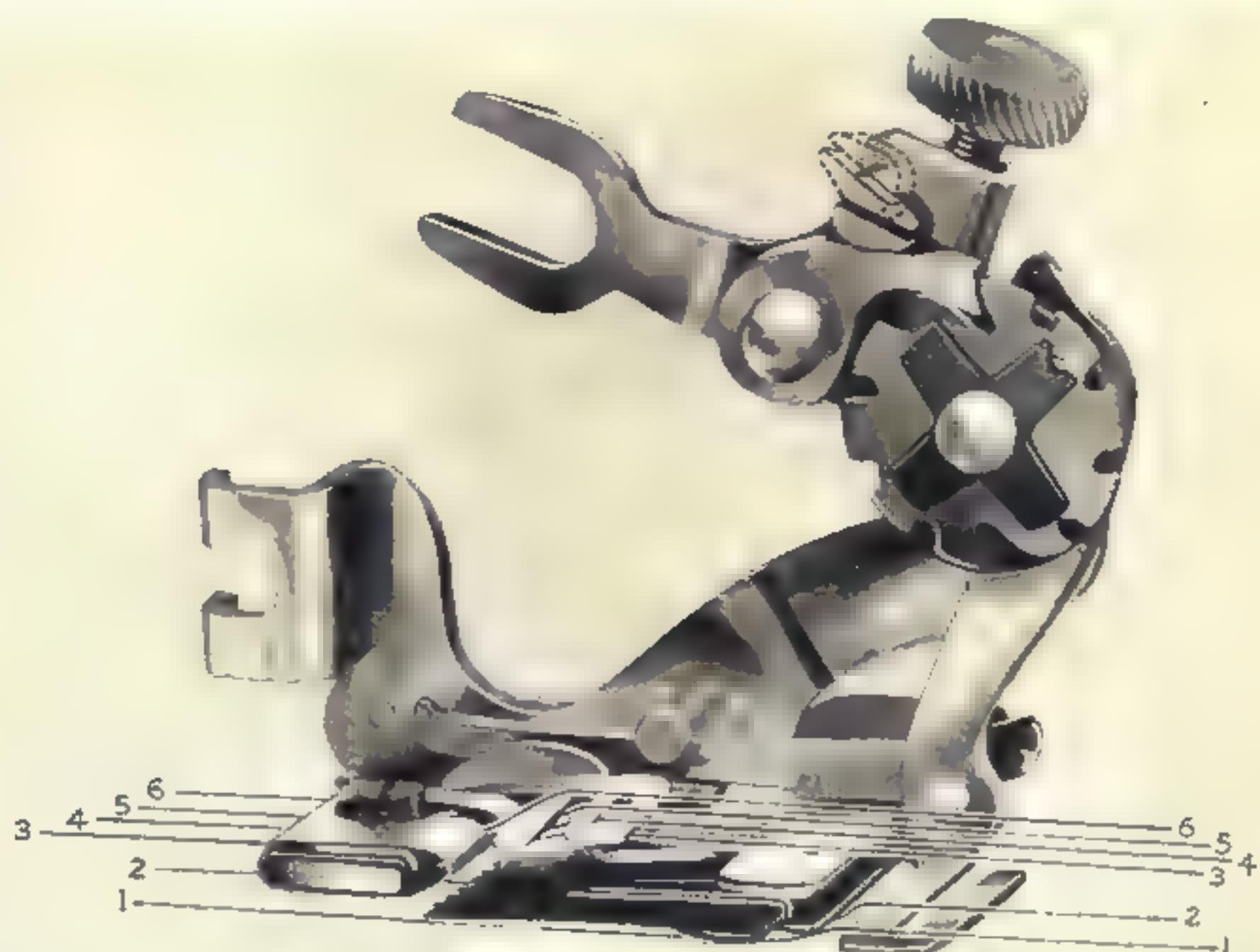
SUBSTITUTE the shirring-slide for the front shuttle-slide. Swing the separator blade back, as shown in the illustration on page 58, and attach the ruffler to the presser-bar, as previously instructed.

Insert the cloth to be shirred between the two blades from the front, sliding it back under the needle. Adjust the ruffler and stitch for the desired effect. A tape may be placed in the slot of the shirring-slide, and under the lower blade, to stay each row of shirring, if so desired. This requires no attention, except to keep it running freely. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew.

The quilter may be used as a guide for subsequent rows of shirring.



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EXAMPLES

THE widest plait is made when the adjusting screw at the top of the ruffler is turned down as far as it will go. Narrower plaits are made by turning this screw up, the narrowest being a mere scratched gather. A long stitch should be used with wide plaits; a shorter stitch as the plaits are made narrow. The desired effect can be secured by varying the stitch and plait to suit the taste.

Example One. Plain Scant Ruffling — Insert the cloth, following line 2. Use a short stitch and the smallest plait.

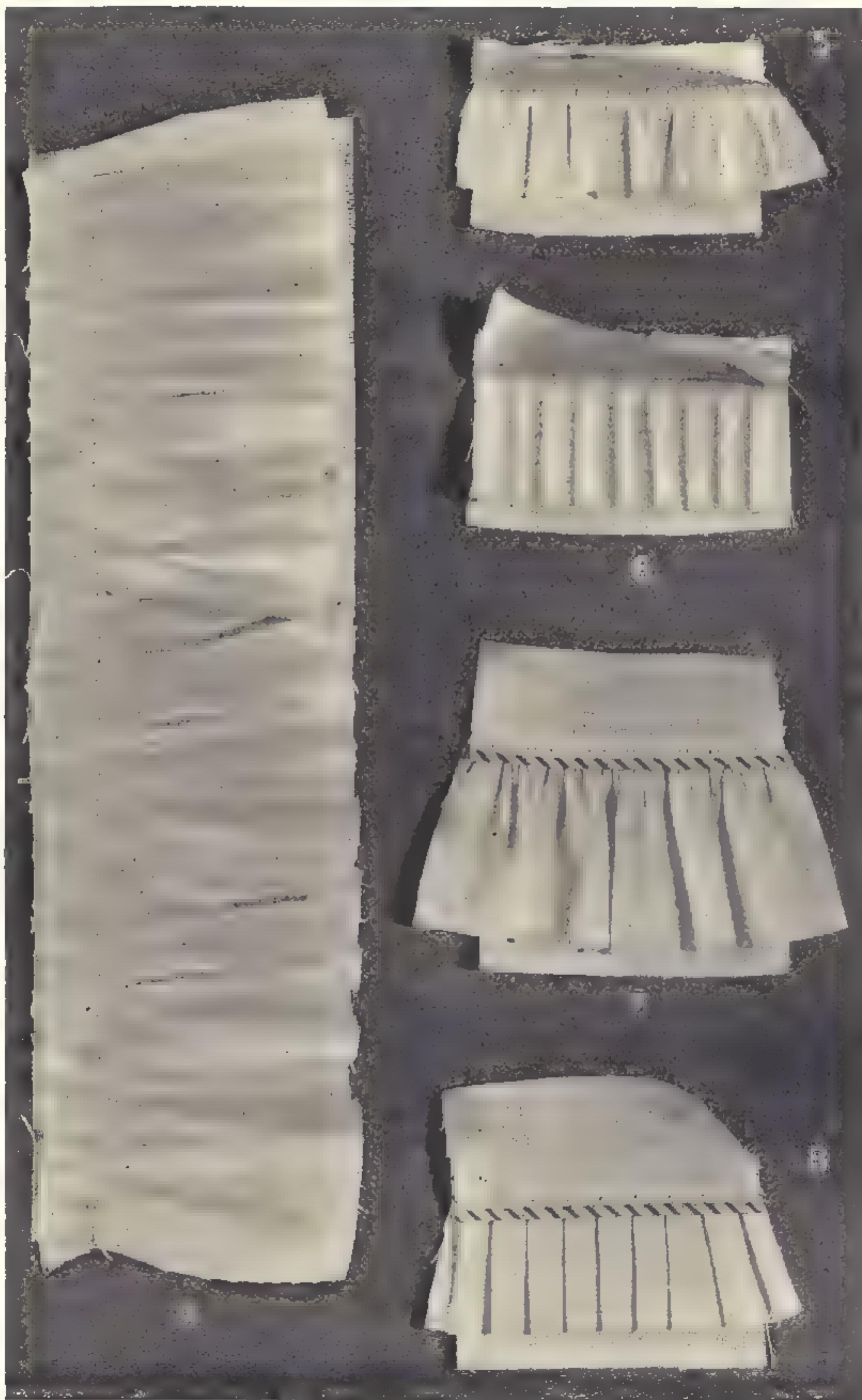
Example Two. Plaiting, Plain — The same as Example One, with the longest stitch and widest plait.

Example Three. Plain Scant Ruffling on a Band — The same as Example One, with band inserted, following line 1. This is illustrated and described on pages 44 and 45.

Example Four. Plain Plaiting on a Band — The same as Example Two, with band inserted, following line 1. See pages 44 and 45.



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EXAMPLES

Example Five. Plain, Scant Ruffling Between Two Bands — The same as Example Three, with the top band inserted, following line 6.

Example Six. Plain Plaiting Between Two Bands — Same as Example Four, with the top band inserted, following line 6.

Examples Seven and Eight. Ruffling Between Two Bands, Edge-Stitching and Piping — This is illustrated and described on page 48. These two examples show the effects of different adjustments in stitch and plait.

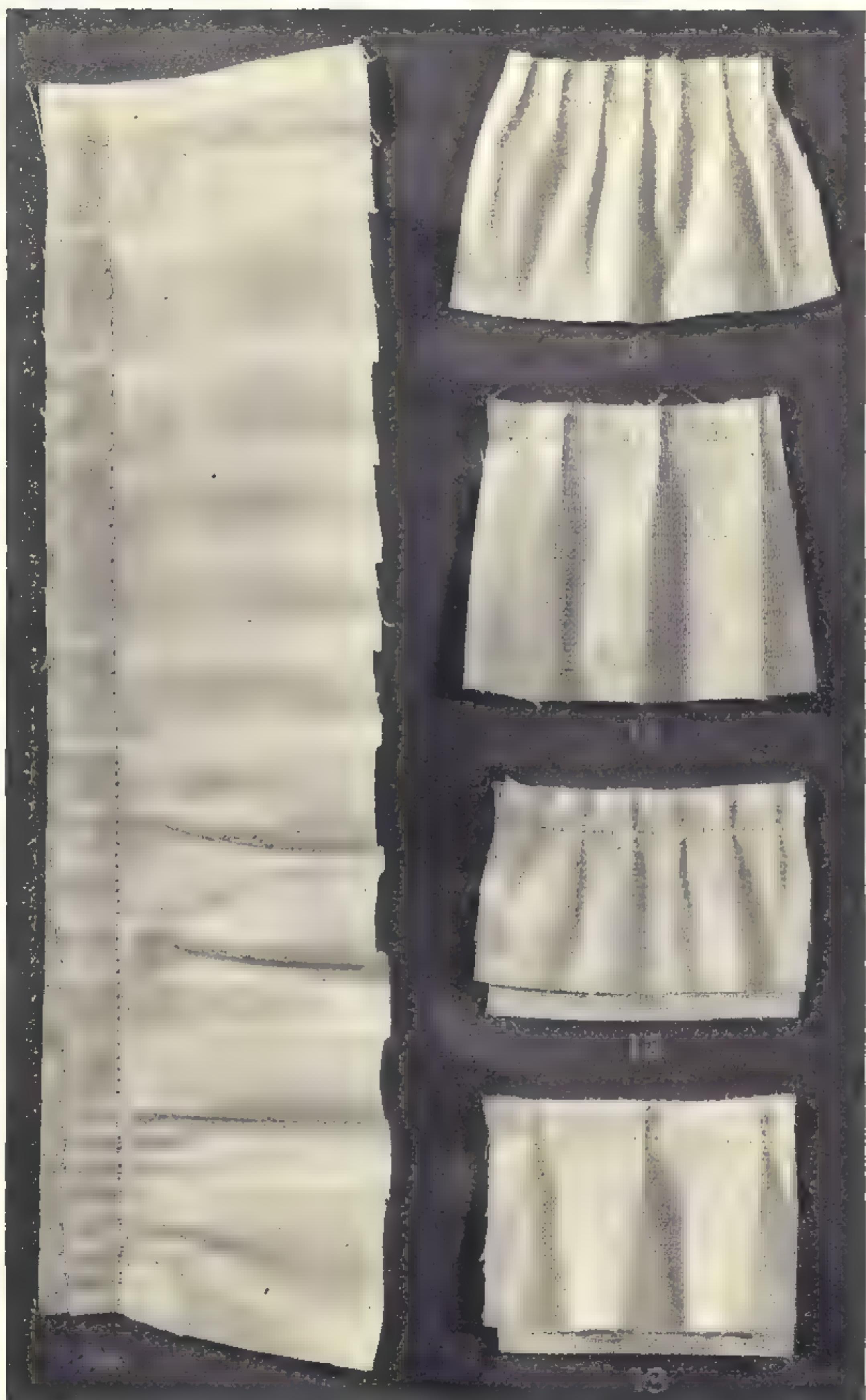
Example Nine Range of Plain Plaiting — This shows the effect of various adjustments of plait and stitch, from narrowest to widest.

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KING SEWING MACHINES

EXAMPLES

Example Ten. Scant Five-Stitch Ruffling — This is illustrated and described on pages 46 and 47, and is made with a short stitch and narrow plait.

Example Eleven. Wide Five-Stitch Plaiting — The same as Example Ten, except that a long stitch and a wide plait are used.

Example Twelve. Scant Five-Stitch Ruffling on a Band — This is illustrated and described on pages 46 and 47. This effect is obtained with a short stitch and narrow plait.

Example Thirteen. The same as Example Twelve, except that the longest stitch and widest plait are used.

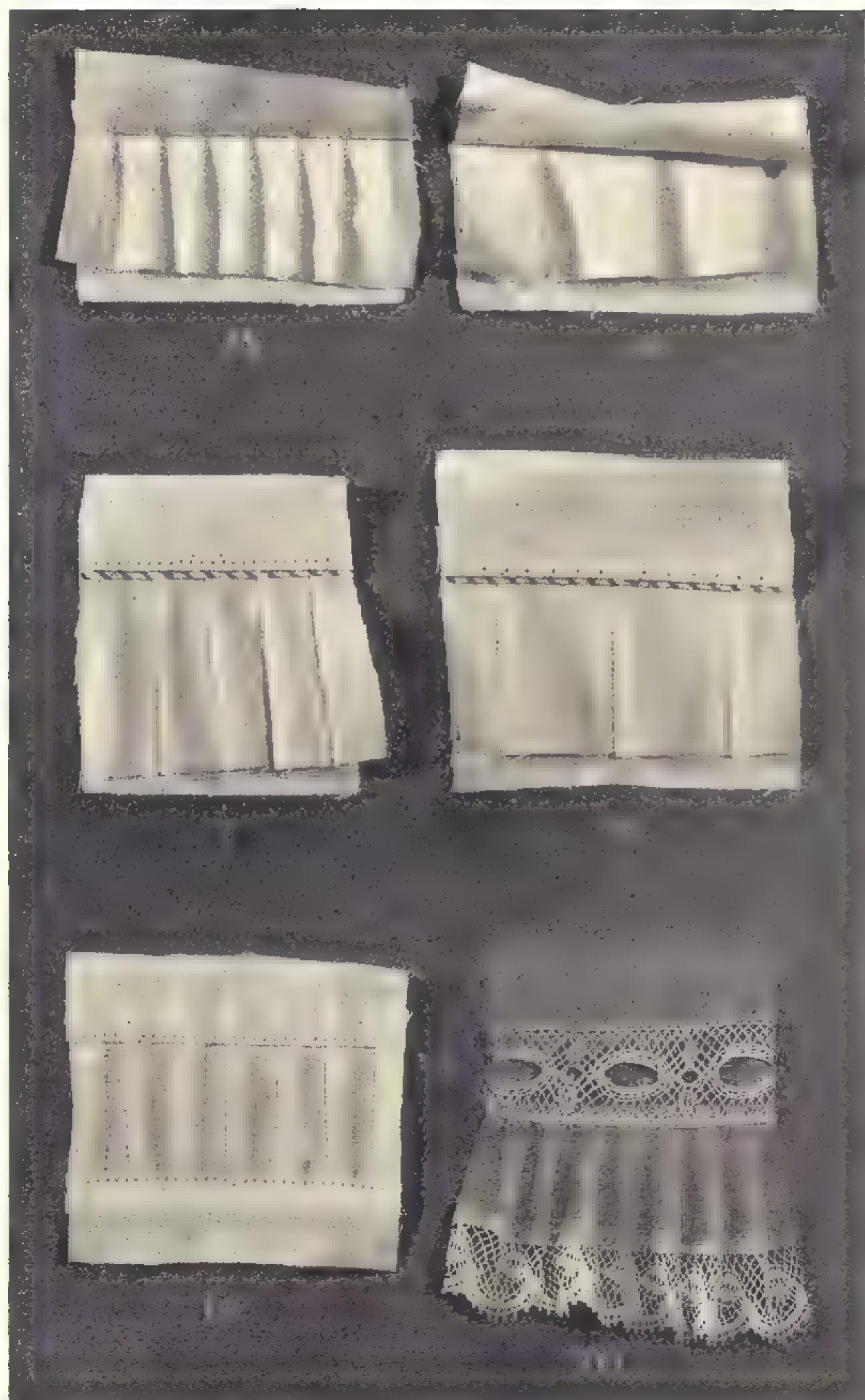
Example Fourteen. Range of Five-Stitch Ruffling on a Band — This shows the effect of various adjustments of stitch and plait, from narrowest to widest.

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EXAMPLES

Example Fifteen. Scant Five-Stitch Ruf-fling Between Two Bands — Same as Example Twelve, with band inserted, following line 6.

Example Sixteen. Wide Five-Stitch Plaiting Between Two Bands — Same as Example Fifteen, except that the longest stitch and widest plait are used.

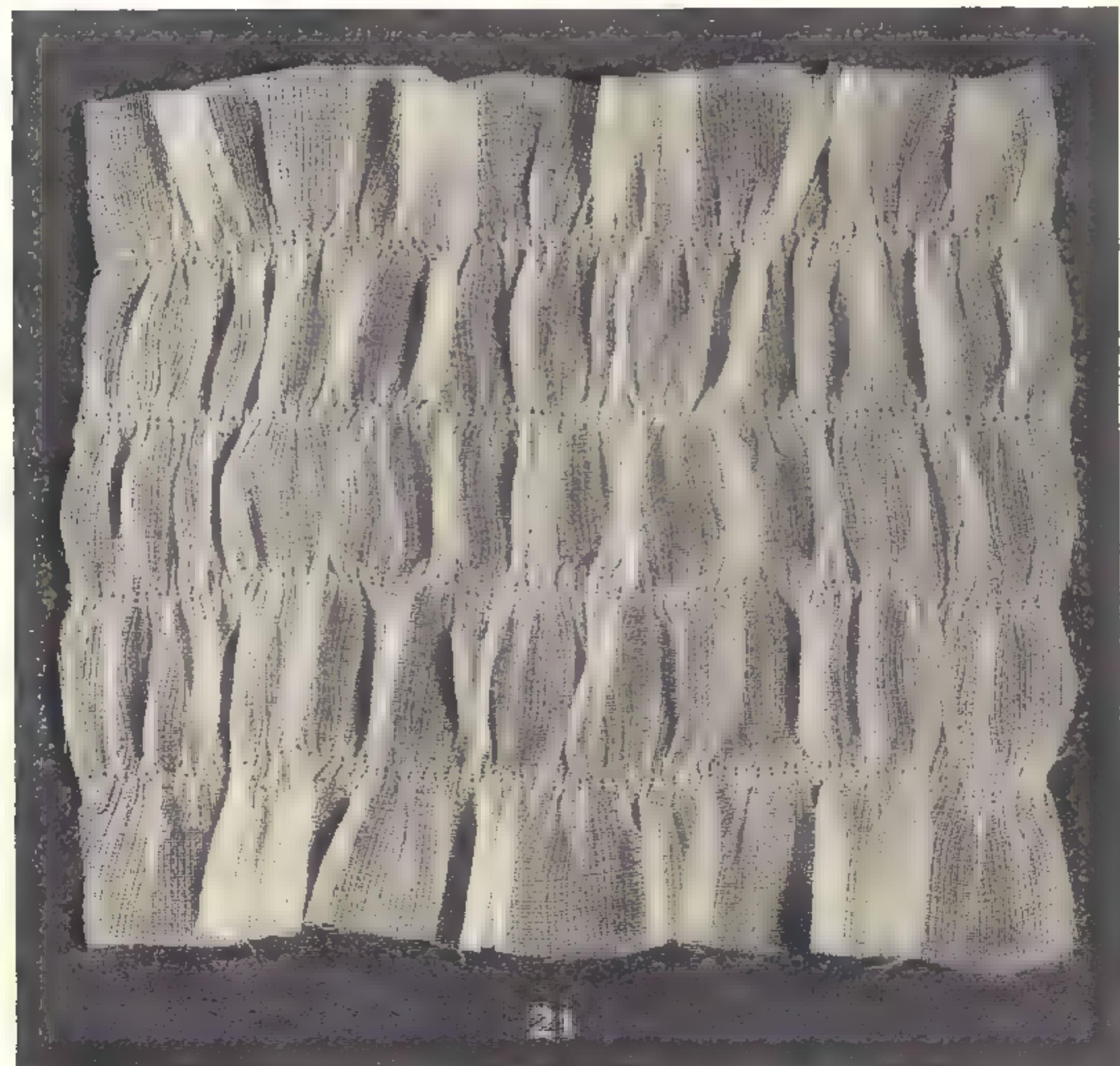
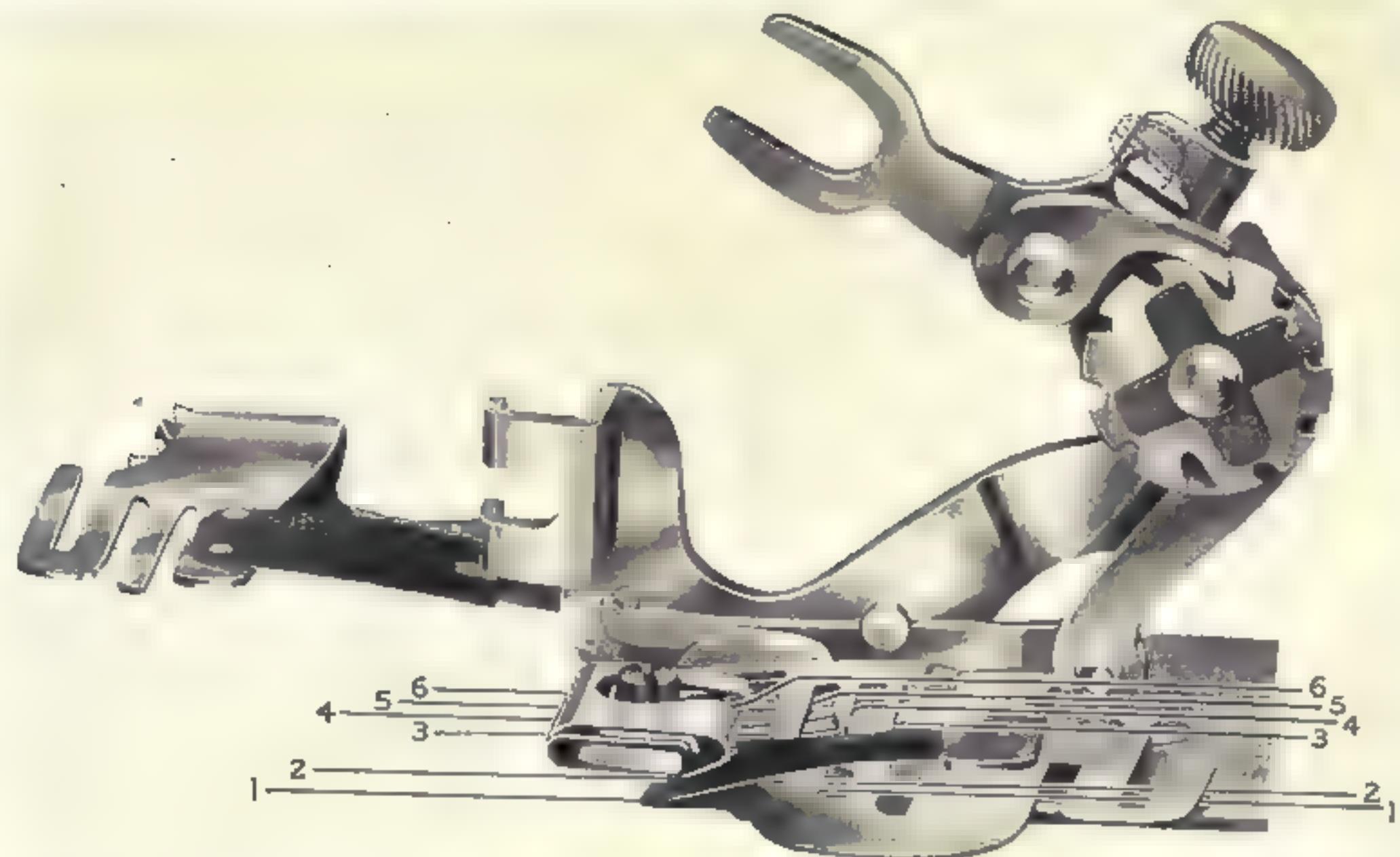
Examples Seventeen and Eighteen. Ruf-fling Between Two Bands — Edge-Stitching and Piping — Same as Examples Seven and Eight, except that the five-stitch device is used. See page 48.

Example Nineteen. Plaiting, Edge-Stitched Both Sides — Insert the cloth to be plaited, following line 2, fold over the edge of the cloth to be edge-stitched, and insert, following line 5. Reverse the cloth, following the same direction for the opposite side.

Example Twenty. Five-Stitch Plaiting on Band With Beading Edge-Stitched — Insert the band, following line 1. Insert cloth to be plaited, following line 2. Insert the beading, following line 5. The widest plait with a short stitch is used.



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EXAMPLE

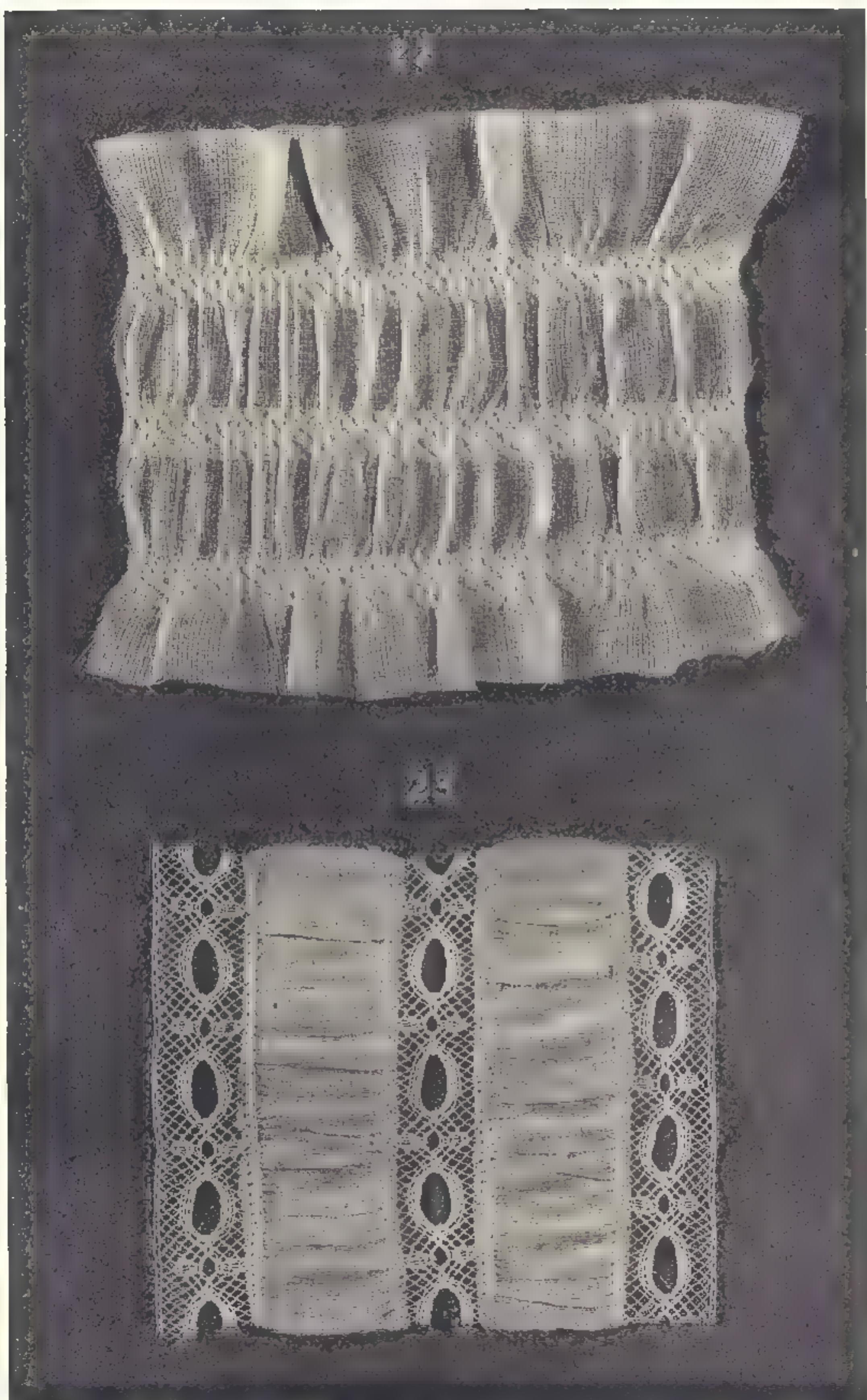
Example Twenty-one. Shirring — Substitute the shirring slide for the front shuttle-slide, and place ruffler in position, as explained on page 48. Use a short stitch and scant gather. Place the cloth to be shirred between the blades, gathering one row after another. The quilter may be used as a guide after the first row is finished.

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EXAMPLES

Example Twenty-two. Shirring Stayed With a Tape — Same as Example Twenty-one, except that a tape is run through the slot nearest the needle, passing under the shirring plate, holding the rows of shirring firmly in place

Example Twenty-three. Puffing Between Bands of Lace — This is done either with or without the shirring plate. In either case the cloth to be puffed, follows line 2. The lace to be edge-stitched, follows line 5.



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DARNING

THREAD the machine as for ordinary stitching, using a thread which approaches in quality the texture of the fabric to be darned. Remove the presser-foot, leaving the presser-bar up during the accomplishment of this work.

Trim away the roughened edges of the places to be darned, stretching the material over embroidery-hoops, as shown in the illustration, raise the needle to its highest point, passing the hoops under the presser-bar and needle, with the flat surface of the work on the bed of the machine.

Fasten the thread where the work is to begin, by piercing the cloth with the needle, drawing up the shuttle thread and tying the two thread ends together. Proceed to sew, guiding the work entirely with the hands, passing it backward and forward, the machine forming a perfect rope, which fills in the open space. The illustration shows a completed darn, also one partially finished, from which a very accurate idea of the work may be obtained.



THE following table shows the proper size of needle and thread for use with different grades of cloth.

Needle	Grade of Cloth	Thread
oo	Mousseleine, Persian Lawns, Batistes, etc.,	150-200 Cotton.
o	Delicate Muslins, Cambric, Linen, etc.,	100-150 Cotton. oo Silk Twist.
B	Silk, Linen, Fine Silks, . . .	80-100 Cotton.
½	All classes of general work, sheetings, calicoes, ging- hams, etc.,	60-80 Cotton. A & B Silk Twist.
1	Men's Tailoring and Heavy Silk. All classes of heavy stitching for clothing, . . .	40-60 Cotton. C Silk Twist.
2	Ticking, Trousers, Corsets, Cloaks, etc.,	30-40 Cotton. D Silk Twist.
3	Bags, Canvas and Heavy Coats,	24-30 Cotton. E Silk Twist. 60-80 Linen.

THE BELT

IF the belt is too tight the effect is to make the machine run heavily. It should be just tight enough so that it will not slip when the band-wheel is revolving.

It is essential also that both shuttle-slides should be kept closed when operating the machine, as otherwise substances may fall through into the working parts and damage the mechanism.

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Posted: May 2021
By: Brian D. Szafranski, Elma NY USA

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